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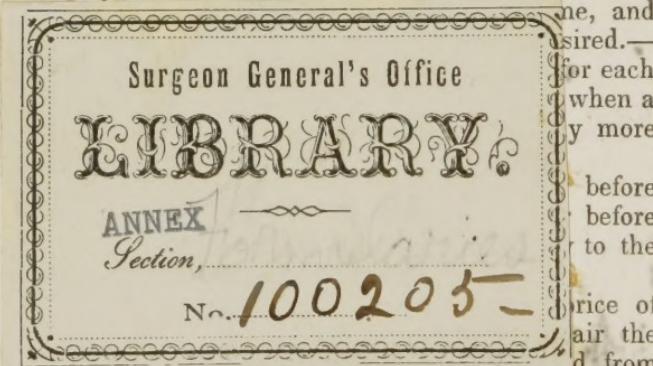
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THE
MEDICAL FORMULARY:
BEING
A COLLECTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS,
DERIVED FROM
THE WRITINGS AND PRACTICE
OF
MANY OF THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS
IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED
AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
THE USUAL DIETETIC PREPARATIONS AND ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS,
THE WHOLE ACCCOMPANIED WITH A FEW BRIEF
PHARMACEUTIC AND MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BY BENJAMIN ELLIS, M. D.

LATE PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY IN THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY.

"Morbos autem, non eloquentia sed remediis curari."—*Cels. De Med. Lib. I.*

SEVENTH EDITION, REVISED AND EXTENDED,

BY SAMUEL GEORGE MORISON, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA:
LEA & BLANCHARD.

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N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC AND
CLINICAL PRACTICE,

IN THE

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ETC., ETC.

WHOSE TALENTS AND URBANITY

HAVE RAISED HIM TO THE FIRST RANK IN THE PROFESSION, AND HAVE ACQUIRED FOR HIM
THE CONFIDENCE AND ESTEEM

OF A LARGE AND ENLIGHTENED COMMUNITY,

THIS WORK

IS VERY RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY HIS OBLIGED FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.

C O N T E N T S.

CLASS I.	Emetics	17
II.	Cathartics	24
	<i>Enemata</i>	42
III.	Diureties	45
IV.	Antilithics	56
V.	Diaphoretics	59
VI.	Expectorants	70
	<i>Inhalation</i>	84
VII.	Emmenagogues	88
VIII.	Anthelmintics	95
IX.	Epispasties	102
	<i>Rubefacients</i>	104
	<i>Baths, Fomentations, &c.</i>	119
	<i>Caustics, or Escharotics</i>	123
	<i>Mineral Acids</i>	124
	<i>Moxa</i>	125
	<i>Stimulating Ointments, &c.</i>	126
	<i>Issues and Setons</i>	128
	<i>Bougies</i>	130
X.	Stimulants	132
XI.	Narcotics	141
XII.	Antispasmodics	156
XIII.	Sialagogues	161
XIV.	Tonics	170
	<i>Alteratives</i>	188
XV.	Astringents	200
	<i>Injections</i>	209
XVI.	Absorbents	222
APPENDIX, No. I.	Dietetics	228
	II. Poisons	238
	III. Endermic Medicine, &c.	248
INDEX		251

THE EDITOR'S ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.

HAVING been originally associated with my lamented friend, the late Dr. Ellis, in preparing this work for the press, and having superintended three editions since his death, I now submit it to the medical public most carefully revised throughout. Especial care has been taken to employ the chemical nomenclature at present in use, and to add to the former series of remedial combinations, all those of recent discovery or modern application. This, however, I have endeavoured to accomplish without altering the simple arrangement or unpretending character of the original work.

S. G. MORTON.

Philadelphia, October, 1st 1843.

P R E F A C E.

THE elegant and judicious formation of prescriptions is one of the difficulties which the young practitioner in medicine is obliged to encounter. While a student, he is compelled from the circumstances under which he is placed, to confine his attention to the leading principles of the science. Consequently the minor points, (and the art of directing medicines is considered one of them,) are postponed to that period when he shall have undertaken the practical duties of his profession.

To obviate, in some measure, the inconvenience which the graduate at first experiences, the volume now offered to the public was undertaken and executed. It contains, in a condensed form, and we think advantageously arranged, many of the most important prescriptions employed in modern practice, and which, though most of them may be already recorded, are scattered through various medical works.

The arrangement framed by Professor Chapman for his Therapeutics, appearing to combine greater advantages than any other, we have taken the liberty of adopting as the basis of this Formulary.

Each class has been subdivided into Powders, Pills, and Liquids ; without any attempt to preserve the different preparations of the same article together, but only with a view to convenience. A few concise rules will be found prefixed to each class, and observations have been attached to those prescriptions which possess peculiarities either in their composition or effects.

The application of the remedies to diseases has been generally left to the judgment of the practitioner, and Therapeutical detail as much as possible avoided, as it would have been inconsistent with the nature and design of the work.

The object is to furnish models for extemporaneous formulæ, the proportions of which may be either increased or diminished, according to the age, sex, constitution or idiosyncracy of the patient, all of which are to be taken into consideration when a proscription is directed, as well as the climate and peculiar epidemic which may be prevailing.

The prescriptions have been couched in the Latin language, and the names of the several articles will be found regularly terminated. The design was to furnish something like a Medical Grammar, to those unacquainted with the dead language ; and even those versed in the classics, may occasionally find words used in prescriptions which are new to them.

A class of Dietetic parparations has been placed in the Appendix, No. I. They are written in the English language, and it is hoped that they may be found

useful in furnishing directions necessary to be given to the nurse.

In the Appendix, No. II. we have arranged those Poisons which are usually taken by accident or design, with their appropriate antidotes and some practical observations.

Appendix No. III. contains some concise remarks on the mode of using remedies on the "*Endermic plan*," as well as the quantities employed, and the effects produced by several of the most potent remedial agents.

The materials for the work have been collected from various sources, the writings of different authors, periodical journals, manuscripts and the contributions of our friends. It is hoped, therefore, that the difficulties which have attended its progress will form some apology for the errors which it may possibly be found to contain. As a reason for not more frequently attaching the names of authors to the prescriptions, it may be observed, that they are a kind of common medical property which every physician feels himself privileged not only to employ, but modify as may best correspond with his own views. It is, therefore, difficult to say to whom many of them belong; they have been touched, and retouched, till they have lost their identity.

In conclusion, we beg leave to present our acknowledgments to some of our friends for the encouragement they have given to the undertaking. To Dr. Chapman we are particularly indebted for the kindness and

interest he has manifested in its publication, and offer to him, (the only return we can make,) our warmest thanks. It is with particular pleasure we embrace this opportunity of expressing our obligations to our friend Dr. S. G. Morton, whose intimate acquaintance with the subject, and classical knowledge, are only equalled by the kindness and industry he has displayed in facilitating the work.

There are others whose names it would gratify us to mention, but who, we know, will be more pleased by our silence. The countenance they gave us on the present occasion has only increased the debt previously incurred.

B. E.

INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE entering upon the main object of this work, it is necessary to notice a few circumstances which pertain more especially to Pharmaceutic Chemistry, yet appear to be called for in this place; and though they are familiar to every educated physician, may be useful to the student who has not yet turned his attention to prescriptions.

In the first place it is requisite to be well acquainted with the *signs of quantity*, or those symbolic characters which are used in writing prescriptions. In the ancient practice of medicine there were very many of these symbols, not only for the purpose of denoting the quantity of the ingredient, but the ingredient itself. Most of these, however, have become obsolete; and a few only are retained as indispensable to the convenience of the practitioner. These will be found in the following *Table*, which is adopted in the Pharmacopoeias for the regulation of *weights*.

<i>English Name.</i>	<i>Latin Name.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>	<i>Contains.</i>
A pound,	Libra,	℔	12 ounces.
An ounce,	Uncia,	ʒ	8 drachms.
A drachm,	Drachma,	ʒ	3 scruples.
A scruple,	Scrupulus,	ʒ	20 grains.

In the manipulation of *liquid substances*, measures have in most countries superseded the use of *weights*:

the *Table of measures* recommended by the London College, gives particular names and symbols to the parts forming a gallon, in order to prevent their being confounded with those denoting weights; as in the following *Table*:-

<i>English Name.</i>	<i>Latin Name.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>	<i>Contains.</i>
A gallon,	Congius,	none,	8 pints.
A pint,	Octarius,	O,	16 fluidounces.
A fluidounce,	Fluiduncia,	f ʒ,	8 fluidrachms.
A fluidrachm,	Fluidrachma,	f ʒ,	60 minims.

It has been thought unnecessary in the following pages to prefix the f to the signs of quantity used for liquids, inasmuch as it is not a custom in this country to do so, nor does the omission lead to any ambiguity in compounding medicines.

The *minims* used in the table, have been adopted by the London College in place of *drops*; and although we have not employed this measure in our prescriptions, yet we can readily perceive it possesses some important advantages over the ancient practice. The symbol (m,) is sometimes used by medical writers, though very improperly, to denote both minims and drops.* The size of a drop varies according to the greater or less fluidity and gravity of the liquid, and the shape of the vessel from which it is dropped; but as a general rule, we cannot do better on these occasions than use a small phial with a thin edge. Dr. Dorsey observes, that, "whenever great precision is necessary, it is easy to dilute the active medicine, and give it in form of a mixture. If sixty grains be diffused

* Ten minims of any fluid, if measured by the graduated minim measure, are equal to about fifteen drops.

in six ounces of water, for instance, each half ounce will contain five."

Whenever a *table-spoonful* of any liquid is ordered, it is considered to be equal to *half an ounce* by measure; and in the same way a *tea-spoonful* is used for a *drachm*: these measures are sufficiently accurate where no great precision is requisite.

All the prescriptions contained in this work are given in the Latin language, without any other abbreviations than those in common use to denote the *quantity* of an ingredient. The directions for the administration of medicines are expressed in English.

Prescriptions, as usually sent to the Apothecaries, are much abbreviated, and the same course may be pursued with regard to those contained in this collection. For the information of students who have not been in the practice of writing prescriptions, a *Table of Abbreviations* is subjoined:

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Abbreviation.</i>	<i>Latin Word.</i>	<i>English Word.</i>
ââ	* Ana,	Of each.
Ad saturând.	Ad saturandum,	Until saturated.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum,	At pleasure.
Aq. tepid.	Aqua tepida,	Warm water.
Aq. ferv.	Aqua fervens,	Hot water,
Chart.	Chartula,	A small paper.
Coch.	Cochlear,	A spoonful.
Coch. mag.	Cochlear magnum,	A table-spoonful.
Coch. parv.	Cochlear parvum,	A tea-spoonful.
Colent.	Colentur,	Let them be strained.
Collyr.	Collyrium,	An eye-water.
Contus.	Contusus,	Bruised or broken.
F. vel Ft.	Fiat, vel Fiant,	Let there be made.
Fol.	Folium, vel folia,	A leaf or leaves.
Garg.	Gargarysma,	A gargle.
Gr.	Granum, vel grana,	A grain or grains.
Gtt.	Gutta, vel guttæ,	A drop or drops.
Haust.	Haustus,	A draught.
Infus.	Infusio,	An infusion.
M.	Misce,	Mix.
Mass.	Massa,	A mass.
Mist.	Mistura,	A mixture.
Pil.	Pilula, vel pilulæ,	A pill or pills.
Pulv.	Pulvis, vel polveres,	A powder or powders.
Q. S.	Quantum sufficit,	A sufficient quantity.
R.	Recipe,	Take.
Rad.	Radix,	A Root.
S.	Signa,	Write.
Ss.	Semi, vel dimidius,	The half.
Tinct.	Tinctura,	A tincture.

The doses throughout this work are applicable to adult age, unless the contrary is specified.

* This is not properly a Latin word, but the Greek proposition *ανα*.

CLASS I.

EMETICS.

In the administration of Emetics, a few simple rules are worthy of attention. Whatever may be the apparent necessity for emptying the stomach, we must take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and more particularly if there exist much arterial excitement, with determination to the head; for where these symptoms are present, blood-letting should be sometimes premised.

Where *poisons* have been taken, our object is to evacuate the stomach as speedily as possible, and for this purpose we select an emetic which is prompt in its action. But where the excitability of the stomach is greatly diminished by a *Narcotic*, it is necessary to assist the emetic by the addition of some excitant. Where such an effect is caused by opium, the system may be generally rendered susceptible by the use of vinegar, mustard, or ammonia. In these cases, however, the stomach-tube is our best resource.

Where free vomiting is desirable, it is effectually solicited by plentiful draughts of tepid water or camomile tea.

The evacuation of the stomach may be greatly facilitated by tickling the fauces with a feather, or introducing the point of the finger as far back as possible, and titillating the parts.

There are a few cases in which emetics are obviously inadmissible, as in apoplexy, or where there is great

determination of blood to the head, depending upon constitutional causes; pregnancy; hernia; prolapsus uteri; active hemorrhage from the lungs and uterus, &c. If emetic medicines are ever allowable in these diseases, it is for the most part in nauseating doses only.

By the frequent use of emetics, the stomach acquires an increased susceptibility to their action; hence persons of delicate habits should use them cautiously.—When excessive vomiting occurs, it may be checked by resort to some one or more of the following resources:

Ice broken into small pieces, and allowed to dissolve in the mouth.

Lime water and milk, a table-spoonful of each, mixed cold, and given at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes.

A drop, or even half a drop of oil of Creosote, mixed in a wine-glass of cold water, of which give a tea-spoonfull every 15 or 20 minutes.

Brandy and water, and clove, and green tea, conduce to the same end; and where other internal means fail in irritable constitutions, an anodyne injection will sometimes accomplish the object.

Among external appliances, mustard to the epigastrium is one of the best: also, spice-plasters, and hot fomentations of brandy and cloves.

POWDERS.

Powder of Ipecacuanha,

R. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, 3ij.

Divide it into two doses.—Signa.—One to be taken in a little molasses, or sugar and water, and followed by a draught of tepid water. If one powder does not produce the desired effect, the second to be taken in like manner.

Powder of Ipecacuanha with Tartarized Antimony.

R. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, 3j.

Tartratis Antimonii et potassæ, gr. j.

Misce.—To be taken in the same manner as the former.

Ipecacuanha is supposed by some to counteract the effects of opium by a *specific principle*, and hence the above prescription is often used where that drug has been taken: a more prompt emetic, however, will in such cases, be preferable.

Powder of Ipecacuanha with Rhubarb.

R. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ.

— Rhei, aa. 3j.

Misce, et signa.—To be taken in sirup.

More or less purging will generally follow the emetic operation of this dose.

The above are the principal combinations of ipecacuanha for the purpose of *vomiting*. It fulfils several other indications, which will be noticed under their appropriate heads.

Powder of Sulphate of Copper.

R. Sulphatis Cupri, gr. ij, vel iv.

Signa.—To be given in a little sirup of water.

This medicine is seldom employed as an emetic except in those cases of poisoning where other articles have failed, or are not at hand. It should be followed by a draught of warm water. All vegetable astringent infusions are incompatible substances.

Powder of Sulphate of Zinc.

R. Sulphatis Zincæ, gr. x, vel 3ss.

Signa.—To be taken in molasses, and followed by a draught of warm water.

This medicine is very prompt in its operation; and is most generally employed in cases of poisoning. It is also used as a nauseating remedy in phthisis; and both as an emetic and tonic in dyspepsia. The stomach is said to be invigorated, rather than exhausted by its operation.

WINES, MIXTURES, &c.

Wine of Ipecacuanha with Antimony.

R. Vini Ipecacuanhæ, $\frac{3}{5}$ j.

Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. j.

Fiat Solutio.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken every ten or fifteen minutes until vomiting is induced, which may be assisted with tepid drinks.

Antimonial Wine.

R. Vini Antimonii, $\frac{3}{5}$ j.

Signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken every ten or fifteen minutes until free emesis is effected.

If antimonial wine is given for the purpose of producing speedy vomiting, we may safely give half an ounce of it at once ; and in the croup of infants, twenty drops every fifteen minutes, until the medicine operates, is a safe dose.

Solution of Tartrate of Antimony.

R. Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. vj.

Sacchari albi, $\frac{3}{5}$ j.

Aqua destillatae, $\frac{3}{5}$ iv.

Misce.—Fiat Solutio.—A table-spoonful to be given every ten or fifteen minutes, until it operates freely.

The *wine of antimony* possesses no advantage over this extemporaneous prescription ; and unless we know the proportion of antimony contained in each ounce of the former, and know also that it has been recently made, the latter is decidedly preferable.

Tartar Emetic and Quinine.

R. Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. iij.

Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. x.

Misce et divide in partes vj. equales.—This preparation is commended by Dr. Gola as successful in intermittent fever, when quinine alone

produced no favourable result. He directs a powder to be given every two hours during the apyrexia. It causes both emesis and alvine evacuations, and prevents the recurrence of the paroxysm.

Solution of Sulphate of Zinc, &c.

R. Zinci sulphatis, 3iss.

Aluminis, 3ss.

Aquæ ferventis, Oss.

Misce.—Let the solution be filtered through blotting paper.—A table-spoonful for adults, and a tea-spoonful for a child of six months old, (and so on in proportion to the strength and age of the patient,) every morning upon an empty stomach.

This is the celebrated *solutio vitriolica* of Dr. Mosely, who principally employed it in dysentery and phthisis pulmonalis.

Mustard Draught.

R. Pulveris Sinapeos, 3j.

Aquæ tepidæ, Oss.

To be mixed and swallowed at once.

This is a very prompt emetic, and one that is always at hand.

Emetic Lozenges of Emetina.

R. Sacchari albi, 2ij.

Emetinæ impuræ, gr. xxxij.

Misce, et fiant trochisci singuli, gr. xvij.

One of these Lozenges taken fasting will generally produce vomiting in children. Three or four will speedily excite it in adults.

Majendie.

Solution of Emetina.

R. Emetinæ fuscæ, gr. iv.

Aquæ destillatæ, 2ij.

Syrupi simplicis, 2ss.

Fiat solutio.—Signa.—Give two tea-spoonsful every half hour.

Emetina is destitute of the peculiar odour and nauseous taste of Ipecacuanha, and may therefore be preferable in some cases.

It will be observed that we have introduced the impure or coloured Emetina, which is much less energetic than the perfectly white alkali. The best antidote for an over-dose, is a strong infusion of nut-galls.

One grain of Emetina will generally produce as much effect as sixteen grains of Ipecacuanha. Even this quantity of *pure* Emetina would be an unnecessary large dose; and the emetic property will be readily obtained by dissolving a grain in an ounce of water, and giving it in three or four doses at the usual intervals.

Mixture of Ipecacuanha, &c.

R. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ʒss.

Antimonii et potassæ tartratis, gr. j.

Tincturæ Scillæ, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvjss.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Four table-spoonsful at first; afterwards two table-spoonsful every ten minutes, until vomiting is induced.

This mixture is recommended in dropsies previously to giving digitalis.

Infusion of Ipecacuanha.

R. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ʒij.

Aquæ bullientis ʒvj.

Macerate for one hour and filter.—Of this from one to two table-spoonsful, may be given every half hour, until it excite vomiting.

Infusion of Lobelia inflata.

R. Herbæ Lobeliæ inflatæ, ʒj.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.—Signa.—A small wine-glassful may be taken every half hour, until vomiting succeeds.

This native remedy, called also Indian Tobacco, is frequently exhibited in the form of saturated tincture, of which the dose is a table-spoonful every half hour until emesis is excited. It has gained considerable

celebrity in the treatment of Asthma, and is now employed by the "Steam Doctors" of the western country, as part of their treatment of all diseases. Its action is so violent that it should be administered with extreme caution.

Sirup of Seneca and Squills.

R. Syrupi Scillæ compositi, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

Signa.—Give from ten drops to a tea-spoonful, every quarter, half, or one hour, according to the age of the patient and violence of the disease.

This is the *Hive Sirup* of Professor Coxe : it has acquired much confidence from its efficacy in croup ; and should it not be sufficiently active in this violent disease, a grain of tartrate of antimony may be added to each ounce.—See *Coxe's Dispensary*. p. 343.

Tobacco Poultice.

R. Foliorum Nicotianæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

To be beat up with sufficient water to form a cataplasm.—To be applied to the region of the stomach, when emetics cannot be administered by the mouth.

C L A S S I I.

C A T H A R T I C S.

As a general rule, it may be observed of cathartics, that they are capable of fulfilling three different indications :—1st. Simply to evacuate the bowels; 2d. To excite an increased discharge from the mucous coat of the intestines; and 3d. To stimulate the neighbouring viscera, and cause them to pour out a greater quantity of their peculiar fluids. It seldom, or perhaps never, happens, that the same article will produce these three different effects; in order to do this, we must combine different substances in one formula.

There are some, as magnesia, that produce their effect by absorbing the acid generated in the alimentary canal, and thus become converted into a purgative salt. There are others, as aloes, that expend their principal force upon the rectum and great intestines, and for this reason are very advantageously employed in diseases of the lower bowels, as also in those of the uterus and its appendages.

These remedies should always be given on an empty stomach: if administered immediately after a full meal, they arrest the digestive process, are liable to produce nausea, if not vomiting, and do not open the bowels with the same certainty or effect. When simple costiveness is to be removed, the evening may be selected for the exhibition of a cathartic.

If this should not prove sufficient, we can repeat the dose in the morning and at regular intervals through the day, until the effect is produced. The principle,

says Dr. Paris, which should govern our conduct in the administration of purgatives, may be briefly stated.—*The excitement is to be repeated till the requisite action is induced, yet no single excitement being such as may prove an irritant to the organ.*

But in the treatment of many diseases it is preferable to purge through the day, in order that the sleep of the patient may not be disturbed at night.

The operation of these remedies may be very much accelerated by the free exhibition of diluent drinks, such as oatmeal gruel, barley water, &c., &c.

By combination we are enabled to modify and control the action of many remedies, and some of the most drastic purgatives may be made to operate mildly, and yet certainly, by uniting several of them in the same dose.

Finally, the operation of a cathartic may often be promoted by judicious venesection; and if spasm of the intestines be present, opium may be advantageously joined with the purgative.

POWDERS.

Powder with Calomel and Jalap.

R. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. v vel x.

Pulveris Jalapæ, gr. x.

Misce, et signa.—To be given in molasses or sirup.

Powder with Colomel, Jalap and Rhubarb.

R. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. v.

Pulveris Jalapæ,

— Rhei, āā, gr. v.

Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. j.

Misce, et signa.—To be given as the former.

Powder with Magnesia and Rhubarb

R. Pulveris Rhei, 3j.

Magnesiæ ustæ, 3ss.

Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. j.

Misce, et signa.—To be given in sirup, or sugar and water.

The operation of magnesia may be effectually obtained by giving the patient lemonade, or a solution of super-tartrate of potassa, as a common drink.

Powder with Calomel and Rhubarb.

R. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis,

Pulveris Rhei, $\frac{aa}{3}$, gr. x.

Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. j.

Misce, et signa.—To be given in molasses.

Powder with Jalap and Super-Tartrate of Potassa.

R. Super-tartratis Potassæ, 3ij.

Pulveris Jalapæ, 3j.

Misce.—Divide in chartulas vj.—Of these, give one every two hours in molasses or sirup.

Compound Powder of Jalap and Gamboge.

R. Super-tartratis Potassæ, 3ij.

Pulveris Jalapæ, 3j.

— Gambogiæ, gr. vj.

Misce.—Divide in Chartulas vj.—Signa.—To be given as directed in the preceding prescription.

The compound powder of jalap has long been celebrated in dropsical affections ; but it also forms a very convenient purge in many inflammatory cases. In order to increase its certainty and activity, we may conveniently add the Gamboge, as in the above formula.

Powder of Aloes, Canella Alba, &c.

R. Pulveris Aloes, 3jss.

— Canellæ albæ, gr. xvij.

— Radicis Serpentariæ virginianæ, gr. vj.

Misce.—Divide in pulveres vj.—Signa.—One every three or four hours in sirup.

This compound, the *hiera picra* of the shops, forms a very good purgative, and is usually employed as an emmenagogue.

Powder with Sulphate of Potassa, &c.

R. Potassæ sulphatis, 3j.

Pulveris Rhei, 3iss.

— Florum Anthemidis, 3j.

Tere in pulverem, et divide in doses euales vj.

Signa.—Take one twice a day in sugar and water.

In dyspepsia and torper of the bowels.

Powder of Sulphur and Super-tartrate of Potassa.

R. Sulphuris sublimati, 3ss.

Pulveris Super-tartratis Potassæ, 3j.

Misce, et signa.—Mix in a sufficient quantity of molasses, and give a tea-spoonful four or five times a day to children. In some diseases of the skin.

It should be always recollected that sulphur promotes insensible perspiration in a very marked degree, and hence renders the patient more liable to be affected by the vicissitudes of climate.

Powder with Milk of Sulphur and Calcined Magnesia.

R. Sulphuris præcipitati vel Lactis Sulphuris,

Magnesiæ ustæ, aa. 3ss.

Misce, et signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken four or five times a-day.

This preparation is better adapted to delicate stomachs than the former. Either of them forms a good aperient during an alterative course of medicine.

Sulphate of Magnesia and Tartrate of Antimony.

R. Sulphatis Magnesiæ, 3j.

Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. j.

Misce, et signa.—To be dissolved in six ounces of water, and taken for a dose.

By combining tartar emetic with this and other purgative salts, we promote at the same time a gentle dia-phoresis; which, in many inflammatory affections, is very desirable.

Powder with Tartrate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, &c., vulgo, Seidlitz Powders.

R. Tartratis Sodaæ et Potassæ, 5ij.

Sodaæ Bicarbonatis, 3ij.

Fiat pulvis.—Signa.—To be dissolved in half a tumbler of cold water.

R. Acici tartarici pulverizati, gr. xxv.

Signa.—Dissolve in an equal quantity of water with the above, and mix them both together. To be taken while in a state of effervescence.

This is a very popular medicine, and justly so; it is a gentle aperient, and may be taken by persons whose stomachs would reject any of the ordinary saline preparations.

Phosphate of Soda.

R. Phosphatis Sodaæ, 7j.

This salt so much resembles in taste the common table salt, (muriate of soda,) that it may be conveniently taken in a bowl of broth. It is a mild purgative.

PILLS.

Pills of Calomel, Jalap, &c., (known as Griffitts' Cathartic Pills.)

R. Pulveris Jalapæ,

— Rhei,

Saponis albi, 2. a. ss.

Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. xxv.

Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. iss.

Aquæ destillatæ, quantum sufficit—ut fiat massa. Divide in pilulas xxv.

Signa.—Two of these pills may be taken at once, and repeated in two hours, if not sufficient.

This combination of purgatives with the tartrate of antimony, forms an excellent anti-bilious remedy; and, in cases of fever, prepares the alimentary canal for the reception of other remedies better than a more simplified preparation.

Pills of Blue Mass, Aloes, &c.

R. Massæ ex Hydrargyro,

Pulveris jalapæ,

— Aloes, āā. gr. xv.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s. ut fiat massa, et divide in pilulas, xij.

Signa.—Three may be taken at night, and the same dose repeated in the morning, if the first is ineffectual.

Pills of Blue Mass, Soda, &c.

R. Massæ ex Hydrargyro, gr. ix.

Pulveris Rhei,

Bicarbonatis Sodæ, āā. gr. xij.

Syrupi Rhei aromatici, q. s. ut fiat massa, et divide in pilulas, xij.

Signa.—One, twice or three times a-day, as an alterative in derangement of the liver.

Hartshorne.

Powdered Charcoal.

R. Pulveris Carbonis, ʒj.

Of this a tea-spoonful may be given in milk, molasses, or sugar and water; and repeated as often as may be necessary to keep the bowels in a soluble state.

Charcoal occasionally accumulates in the bowels, and occasions the most distressing constipation. When it fails, therefore, to operate promptly, some other purgative should be given. It may be observed that charcoal is exceedingly well adapted to many cases of dyspepsia, enabling the patient to digest more, and a greater variety of food, than he can without it. The safest and most effectual mode of using it is to dust it over the aliments in the same way as pepper.

Pills of calomel, Rhubarb, and Opium.

R. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. xij.

Pulveris Rhei, gr. xx.

— Opii, gr. j.

Misce, et divide in pilulas viij.—Signa.—Four may be taken at once, and the remainder in one hour if the first are insufficient.

This compound may be employed when we wish the effect of calomel, and when there is pain in the bowels; if there should be much costiveness, it may be necessary to follow the pills with a dose of castor oil, or Epsom salts.

Pills of Rhubarb and Soap.

R. Pulveris Rhei, 3j.

Saponis albi, gr. x.

Aquæ destillatae, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xv.

Signa.—Three for a dose.

To remove costiveness, or produce a gentle evacuation in debilitated habits.

Pills of Aloes and Rhubarb.

R. Pulveris Rhei,

— Aloes āā. 3ss.

Saponis albi, quantum sufficit—ut fiant pilulæ xxv.

Signa.—Three or four of these may be taken occasionally, in habitual costiveness and in dyspepsia.

Pills of Rhubarb, with Sulphate of Iron, &c.

R. Pulveris Rhei, 3iss.

Sulphatis Ferri, 3ss.

Saponis albi, 3ij.

Aquæ destillatae, q. s.—Fiat massa in pilulus xl. dividenda.

The intention of these pills is obviously to remove costiveness, and impart tone to the bowels. They were a favourite medicine with Dr. Griffitts, late of

this city. Three or four may be taken for a dose at bed-time.

Pills with Aloes, Gentian, &c.

R. Pulveris Aloes, ʒj.

Extracti Gentianæ, ʒss.

Olei Carui, gtt. x.

Syrupi simplicis, quantum sufficit.

The mass to be divided into pills, each one weighing gr. iv.—Signa.—

Two or three for a dose.

Pills of Croton Oil.

R. Olei Tiglii, gtt. j.

Micæ panis, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ iv.

Signa.—One every hour until they operate.

This powerful remedy has lately been restored to the *materia medica*. One drop is a full dose, and frequently less will answer every purpose.

Pill with Aloes, Ipecacuanha, &c.

R. Pulveris Aloes, ʒss.

— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. iv.

Saponis albi, ʒij.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.

Signa.—Two or three for a dose; and to be repeated when necessary.

These pills, with almost any other of the aloetic preparations, from their specific action on the rectum, will sometimes restore suppressed haemorrhoids.

Aperient Pills.

R. Aloes socotorinæ, ʒj.

Pulveris Rhei, ʒj.

— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vij.

Saponis venetæ ʒj.

To be divided into sixty-four pills.—As a simple aperient, one may be taken every night at bed-time; but where a full purgative effect is desirable, the dose is two or three.

Pills with Asafætida and Aloes.

- R. Gummi Asafætidæ,
 Pulveris Aloes,
 Saponis albi, $\frac{aa}{3}$, 3ss.
 Aquæ destillatæ, quantum sufficit—ut fiat massa in pilulas xxv. dividenda.

These pills are usually kept made by the apothecaries, but the physician may prefer them recent, and we therefore insert the formula. If preferred the prescription may be altered by substituting rhubarb for aloes. Three or four pills are sufficient for a dose.

Pills with Extract of Butternut, Jalap, &c.

- R. Extracti Juglandis cinerei, 3ss.
 Pulveris Jalapæ, $\frac{a}{2}$ j.
 Saponis albi, gr. x.

Misce.—Fiant pilulæ xv.

Signa.—Three or four of these may be taken for a dose, and if they do not operate, two or more may be safely administered.

The extract of Butternut, either alone or in combination, is highly recommended as a cathartic in fevers, dysentery, &c.

Pills of Blue Mass, and Colocynth.

- R. Massæ ex Hydrargyro, Extracti colocynthidis, $\frac{aa}{3}$. gr. v.
 Olei Carui, gtt. ij.
 Fiant pilulæ ij.

These constitute an active cathartic.

Confection of Sulphur.

- R. Sulphuris sublimati et loti, $\frac{7}{3}$ iss.
 Confectionis Sennæ, $\frac{7}{3}$ ij.
 Potassæ nitratis, 3ij.
 Syrupi Aurantii, q. s.—ut fiat confectio.

Signa.—From one or two drachms may be taken once or twice a-day.
Useful in hæmorrhoidal affections.

Pills of Compound Extract of Colocynth and Calomel.

R. Extracti Colocynthidis compositi, gr. xlviij.

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis gr. xij.

Misce, et divide in pilulas, xij.

Signa.—One, or at most two of these pills will generally act as a cathartic.

Pills of Compound Extract of Colocynth, &c.

R. Extracti Colocynthidis compositi, 3j.

— Jalapæ resinosi, gr. vj.

Pulveris Scammoniæ compositi, gr. x.

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. x.

Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. j.

Saponis veneti, gr. v.

Olei Cassiæ, gtt. iv.

Misce et divide in pilulas x v.

Signa.—One, two, or three to be taken at bed-time.

Dr. Meigs.

Pills with Aloes and Mercurial Blue Mass.

R. Massæ ex Hydrargyro, 3j.

Pulveris Aloes, gr. xxv.

Misce et divide in pilulas xv.—**Signa.**—One every two hours until they operate.

In cases of constipation depending upon deficiency of bile.

Pills of Compound Extract of Colocynth, &c. &c., commonly called Fothergill's Pills.

R. Extracti Colocynthidis compositi, 3iss.

* Oxidi Antimonii illoti, 3ss.

Misce et divide in pilulas xxx.—One of these pills will generally produce a free evacuation; but two or more may be taken when required.

* This preparation of antimony was formerly known by the name of *Calx Antimonii Illota*.

Pills with Aloes, Guaiacum, &c.

R. Pulveris Guaiaci, ʒss.

— Aloes, gr. xxxvj.

— Rhei, ʒij.

Balsami Canadensis, quantum sufficit—ut fiat massa in pilulas xlviij dividenda.

Signa.—One to be taken every three hours.

This combination forms a highly stimulating cathartic.

Electuary of Senna and Figs.

R. Pulveris Sennæ, ʒss.

Pulpæ ficus, quantum sufficit—ut fiat electuarium.

Signa.—A piece the size of a marble, night and morning, in costiveness.

MIXTURES, INFUSIONS, &c.

Oleaginous Mixture.

R. Olei Ricini, ʒiss.

Pulveris gummi Arabici, ʒij.

Sacchari albi, ʒj.

Misce secundum artem, et tunc adde gradatim—

Aqua Menthae sativæ, ʒiv.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl vel l.

Signa.—A table-spoonful every hour and a half or two hours, until it purges.

It is of some consequence in preparing this mixture, to shake the oil and powders well together before adding the water, which should be poured in gradually, agitating it after each addition; or, combine the whole in a mortar.

Mixture of Oil of Turpentine, &c.

R. Olei Terebinthinæ rectificati, ʒj.

Pulveris Gummi Arabici,

— Sacchari albi, ʒij.

Aqua Menthae sativæ, ʒiv.

Misce, et Signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours until it operates.

This preparation must be made in the same manner as the oleaginous mixture.

Mixture with Magnesia, Tinct. Fætida, &c.

R. Magnesiæ carbonatis, ʒss.

Tinturæ Asafœtidæ, gtt. lx.

— Opii. gtt. xx.

Sacchari albi, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.

Misce.—Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Twenty-five drops may be given to an infant of two or four weeks old; in flatulent colic, diarrhœa, &c.

This preparation was strongly recommended and much employed by the late Dr. Dewees of this city.

If the *calcined* magnesia be used, it unites with the resin of the asafoetida, forms an almost solid mass at the bottom of the vessel, and defeats the object of the prescription.

Mixture of Carb. Magnesia, &c.

R. Magnesiæ carbonatis, ʒss.

— sulphatis, ʒij.

Spiritus Ammoniæ aromatici, ʒj.

Tincturæ Rhei, ʒss.

— Hyosciами, ʒss.

Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ʒiv.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A large table-spoonful to be taken two or three times a-day.

Dr. Meigs.

Oleaginous Mixture with Oil of Turpentine.

R. Olei Ricini, ʒiss.

Vitellum ovi, j.

Sacchari albi, ʒij.

Olei Terebinthinæ rectificati, ʒss.

Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ʒiv.

Misce optime et fiat mistura.—Signa.—A large table-spoonful may be taken every hour or two, according to circumstances.

This preparation is much used by some of our best practitioners, in cases requiring a brisk and stimulating

cathartic. It has also been recommended as a purgative, after the effects of an over-dose of opium have been partially subdued by the proper preliminary remedies.

Mixture of Oil of Euphorbia Latyris, or Oil of Spurge.

R. Olei Euphorbiæ latyris, gtt. viij.

Gummi Acaciæ,

Sacchari albi, aa. 3j.

Aquæ Menthae sativæ, 3j.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—One half of this mixture may be given at once, and repeated in two hours if the bowels are not moved.

The oil of Spurge is an old remedy, lately revived and introduced to notice by the Italians. The European oil is stated to be as mild as castor oil, and as prompt and efficacious as the croton oil, in the above doses. The oil prepared from the beans grown in this country is said to be much more acrid, occasioning both nausea and griping.

Mixture of Croton Oil.

R. Olei Tiglii, gtt. j.

Mucilaginis acaciæ,

Aquæ distillatæ, aa. 3j.

Misce et Signa.—To take a tea-spoonful every two hours until it operates.

Saponaceous Solution of Croton Oil.

R. Olei Tiglii, gtt. viij.

Potassæ puræ, gr. vj.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3ij.

Fiat solutio.—Signa.—From three to six drops may be given for a dose.

This is a substitute for the soap of the croton oil proposed by the French, which is more troublesome to make.

Mr. Conevel states, that four drops of this oil rubbed on and round the umbilicus, will produce a cathartic

effect; even the odour of it has been known to excite the alimentary canal, either as an emetic or purgative.

Solution of Epsom Salts with Nitric Acid.

R. Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ʒss.

Tincturæ Jalapæ, ʒj.

Acidi nitrici, gtt. iij.

Aquæ Menthæ, ʒij.

Misce.—Signa.—To be taken for a draught. The nitric acid is said to destroy in great measure the bitter taste of the salt.

Infusion and Tincture of Senna, &c.

R. Infusionis Sennæ, ʒvj.

Tincturæ ——, ʒij.

Mannæ, ʒij.

Magnesia Sulphatis, ʒss.

Aquæ Menthæ sativæ,

— destillatæ, ȳā. ʒiss.

Misce.—Signa.—One half to be taken for a dose, and repeated if it does not operate. This was a very common prescription of the late Mr. Abernethy, of London.

Purgative Draught.

R. Foliorum Sennæ, ʒij.

Sulphatis sodæ, ʒss.

Aquæ, ʒiv.

Syrupi Rhamni, ʒj.

The water should be added boiling hot, and the infusion then cooled and strained. A few grains of Jalap may be substituted for the Sirup of Buckthorn.

Mixture of Magnesia, Rhubarb, &c.

R. Magnesiæ ustæ, ʒss.

Pulveris Rhei, gr. vj.

— Sacchari albi, ʒj.

Essentiæ Menthæ piperitæ, gtt. vj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒiss.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful to be given every two hours to children, until it operates.

This preparation is designed for the bowel complaints of children, in which it is very serviceable. Laudanum can be added according to the age and condition of the patient.

Magnesia and Blue Mass.

R. Magnesiæ ustæ, ʒiss.

Gummi Arabici.

Sacchari albi, ȳā. q. s.

Aquæ, ȝiv.

Massæ ex Hydrargyro, gr. vi.

Olei anisi, gtt. iv.

Misce et signa.—To take a table-spoonful every two hours until it operates freely. An alterative cathartic.

Solution of Sulphate of Magnesia, &c.

R. Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ȝj.

Tartratis Antimonii, gr. j.

Succi Limonis recentis, ȝj.

Aquæ destillatae, ȝij.

Misce.—Fiat solutio.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours until it operates.

Infusion of Senna, Sulphate of Magnesia, &c.

R. Foliorum Sennæ, ȝvj.

Mannæ optimæ,

Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ȳā. ȝj.

Seminum Cardamomi contus: ȝij.

Misce, et signa.—To be infused in a pint of boiling water until cold, and a tea-cupful given every hour until it operates.

Infusion of Senna.

R. Foliorum Sennæ, ȝvj.

Seminum Cardamomi contus: ȝij.

Misce, et signa.—To be infused in a pint of boiling water until cold; one-half to be taken at once; and if insufficient, the remainder in two or three hours.

This infusion may be longer kept if a little tincture of senna be added to it.

Decoction of Prunes.

R. *Fructus Pruni*, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Aqua, $\frac{1}{2}$ jj.

Decoque ad libras duas.—Used as a mild laxative.

Infusion of Senna, with Rhubarb, &c.

R. *Foliorum Sennæ*, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj.

Mannæ optimæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Radicis Rhei contusæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Seminum Cardamomi contus: $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Misce, et signa.—To be infused in a pint of boiling water for one hour. A tea-cupful given every hour till it operates.

Compound Tincture of Senna; vulgo, Warner's Cordial.

R. *Tincturæ Sennæ compositæ*, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Direct a table-spoonful, mixed with double the quantity of water, as hot as it can be drunk, to be taken for a dose, in cases of violent pain of the stomach, where a cordial purgative is required; to be repeated according to circumstances.

Decoction of Aloes, &c.

R. *Extracti Glycyrrhizæ*, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Potassæ subcarbonatis, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Aloes Spicatæ extracti contriti,

Myrrhæ contritæ,

Croci stigmatum, $\frac{aa}{4}$. $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Tincturæ Cardamomi compositæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

Aqua destillatæ, Oj.

Boil down all the ingredients, except the last, with the water, to twelve fluid ounces, and strain; then add the compound Tincture of Cardamom. The dose of this decoction is from half an ounce to an ounce and a half, and is of service in dyspepsia, and whenever a mild warm cathartic is required.

Wine of Colchicum.

R. *Vini Colchici saturati*, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Signa.—Twenty or thirty drops of this may be taken in sugar and water. In rheumatism or gout.

The above preparation of the Colchicum or meadow saffron is made both of the bulb and seeds, but is most powerful when the bulb is used. The ordinary dose is twenty drops three times a-day, which may be repeated until it affects the *stomach, pulse, or bowels*, when it should be immediately discontinued, and its use resumed with caution.

Colchicum and Magnesia.

R. Magnesiæ ustæ, 3j.

Sacchari albi,

Gummi Arabici, ăă. q. s.

Aquæ destillatæ, ȝiv.

Vini Colchici, gtt. xl.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—To take a table-spoonful every two hours until it operates.

This preparation is much used in gouty and rheumatic affections.

Scuddamore's Mixture of Colchicum and Epsom Salts.

R. Magnesiæ Sulphatis, ȝij ad ȝij.

Aquæ Menthæ, ȝx.

Aceti colchici, ȝj ad ȝiss.

Syrupi Croci, ȝj.

Magnesiæ, ȝvij.

Fiat mistura.—Dose, one, two or three table-spoonsful, reapeated every two hours, until four or six evacuations are produced in twenty-four hours. Chiefly used in gouty paroxysms.

Pills of Veratrina.

R. Veratinæ, gr. ss.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s.—ut fiat pilulæ vi.

Signa.—One of these may be given, and if purgative effects do not follow, three may be given in one day.

The active principle of Veratrum album has been separated, and the name of Veratrina bestowed upon it. It is extremely poisonous, and therefore to be taken with great caution. Its only recommendation is, that it is more certain in its operation than the preparations noticed above.

Tincture of Veratrina.

R. Veratrinæ, gr. iv.

Alcohol, ȝj.

Fiat tinctura.—Signa.—This may be given in doses of ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five drops, in a wine-glass of water. It is designed as a substitute for the Vinous Tinct. of Colchicum, in drop-sies, gout, rheumatism, &c.

The Tincture of Veratrina is recommended as an external application in the diseases above mentioned. For this purpose also the ointment is proposed.

Solution of Sulphate of Veratrine.

R. Sulphatis Veratrinæ, gr. j.

Aquæ destillatæ, ȝij.

Fiat solutio.—Dose.—A dessert-spoonful. This solution is said to be a good substitute for the Eau Medicinale of Husson, in gouty affections.

Majendie.

Ointment of Veratrina.

R. Veratrinæ puræ, gr. iv.

Adipis suillæ, ȝj.

Fiat unguentum.—Signa.—To be employed externally, in the cases above mentioned.

Majendie.

There is obtained from the Veratrum another alkaline substance called *Sabadillin*, which possesses the properties of Veratrina, but in a less degree. It has consequently been little used in practice.

Tincture of Aloes, &c.

R. Pulveris Aloes socotrinæ,

— Seminum Anisi, aā. ȝij.

Spiritus vini gallici, Oij.

Fiat tinctura.—Dose.—From one-third to half a wine-glassful, three times a-day.

The above is highly spoken of by Dr. R. Pindall in hemorrhoidal affections. He considers it almost a specific, notwithstanding the prejudice against aloes, in these affections of the rectum.

Mixture of Elaterium.

R. Extracti Elaterii, gr. j.

Spiritus ætheris nitrisi, ʒij.

Tincturæ Scillæ,

Oxymellis Colchici, ȳā. ʒss,

Syrupi Simplicis, ʒj.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—To take a tea-spoonful three or four times a day in a little water.

The above is the original prescription of Dr. Ferriar, who recommends it in the several forms of dropsy, and particularly in Hydrothorax.

Tincture of Alœs and Camella Alba, vulgo, Tincture of Hiera Picra.

R. Tincturæ Hieræ pieræ, ʒj.

A tea-spoonful may be taken every hour, or two hours, until it operates.

Electuary with Jalap, Nitrate of Potash, &c.

R. Pulveris Super-tartratis Potassæ,

— Radicis Jalapæ,

— Nitratis Potassæ, ȳā. ʒss.

Confectionis Sennæ, ʒj.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.—ut fiat electuarium.—Of which a bolus the size of a hazelnut may be taken three or four times a-day.

This preparation once gained considerable celebrity as a popular remedy for hemorrhoids.

Electuary with Sulphur.

R. Sulphuris sublimati, ʒss.

Confectionis Sennæ, ʒiss.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.—ut fiat electuarium.—A tea-spoonful night and morning for a dose, in the disease above mentioned.

E N E M A T A.

Enemata, used either as auxiliaries to or substitutes for cathartics, very properly succeed that class of remedies.

They are employed to fulfil other indications, and the different preparations will be noticed under their appropriate heads. It is usual to direct three times the quantity to be given for an enema that is required for a dose *per os*. For the purpose of procuring a discharge from the bowels, this rule may generally be observed; but in some of the powerful remedies occasionally administered, as opium and tobacco, it might be attended with serious consequences.

The following are the proportions recommended by Professor Chapman in the ordinary enemata for persons of different ages:—A child between the ages of one and five years old, from $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. to $\frac{1}{2}$ vj. A youth of ten or fifteen years, half a pint; and an adult, from a pint to a quart, according to circumstances.

Enema with Oil, Salt, &c.

R. Olei Ricini vel Olivarum, 3ij.

Syrupi sacchari rubri, 3ij.

Sodii chloridi, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

Infusionis Lini tepidæ, Oj.

Fiat enema.—One half to be thrown up the rectum with a syringe, and the remainder in half an hour or an hour, if the first produces no evacuation.

Enema with Sulphate of Magnesia, &c.

R. Sulphatis Magnesiæ, vel Sodæ, 3ij.

Olei olivarum, 3j.

Aquæ tepidæ, Oj.

Misce.—Fiat enema.—Signa.—To be exhibited in the manner directed above.

Enema of Colocynth.

R. Colocynthidis medullæ incisæ, 3j.

Aquæ bullientis, 3x.

Sodæ muriatis, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

Mannæ optimæ, 3j.

Boil the Colocynth in the water for ten or fifteen minutes, and strain

—then add to the other ingredients. Employed in obstinate constipation.

Enema of Oil of Turpentine.

R. Olei Terebinthinæ optimi, ʒjss.

Vitelli unius ovi,

Solutionis gummi Arabici, vel

Infusionis seminum Lini tepidi, Oj.

Misce.—To be administered secundum artem.

The Venice turpentine may be substituted for the oil directed in this prescription; and either of them, if required, may be given in larger quantities.

Enema of Infusion of Senna, &c.

R. Infusionis foliorum Sennæ, Oj.

Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ʒij.

Misce.—One-half to be exhibited as an enema, and the remainder if necessary.

Enema with Tartrate of Antimony.

R. Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, ʒj. to ʒij.

Solutionis gummi Arabici tepidæ, Oj.

Misce.—Exhibit as the former.

Dr. Chapman recommends this preparation as one admirably calculated to overcome constipation which resists the ordinary remedies. It is very powerful, and requires care in its management.

Tobacco Enema.

R. Foliorum Tabaci, ʒj.

Aqua ferventis, Oj.

Make an infusion in the usual manner, and use the half as an enema.

It must be cautiously administered, as death has followed its imprudent exhibition. In case of great prostration, the rectum should be at once washed out with copious injections of water or other simple diluents, accompanied by the internal use of stimulating drinks, and the application of a mustard plaster over the region of the stomach.

C L A S S I I I.

D I U R E T I C S.

THE rules for the administration of this class of remedies are few and simple.

Where there is much arterial excitement, a judicious use of the lancet should precede the employment of diuretics, and the patient kept cool, to avoid perspiration.

In order to ensure the full effect of diuretics, diluent drinks should be freely given, and especially those containing some diuretic medicine.

POWDERS AND PILLS.

Powder of Carbonate of Potash.

R. Carbonatis potassæ, 3ss.

This powder may be most agreeably taken in a bottle of seltzer water, and repeated three or four times a-day.

The same quantity of carbonate of soda may be administered in the same manner, or in a wine-glass of distilled mint-water.

Powder of Squill, &c.

R. Pulveris scillæ, gr. xij.

— Nitratis Potassæ, 3j.

Fiant pulveris vj.—Signa.—One to be given twice a-day in sugar and water.

Some aromatic, such as cinnamon, may be added to this preparation, if the stomach should be disposed to reject it.

Powders of Uva ursi, and Soda.

R. Pulveris Uvæ ursi, 3iss.

Sodæ bicarbonatis, 3j.

Misce, et divide in chartulas xij.—Signa.—One three times a-day in sugar and water.

In Nephritic complaints, and other affections of the bladder.

Pills of Digitalis, Calomel, Opium, &c.

R. Pulveris Digitalis, gr. xij.

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. iv.

Opii, gr. iv.

Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xij.—Signa.—One to be taken every eight hours.

In Hydrothorax and Ascites, depending on visceral obstruction.

Pills of Balsam of Copaiava.

R. Balsami Copaiavæ, 3ij.

Magnesiæ ustæ gr. vij.

Misce in mortario.

Copaiava requires for its solidification one-seventeenth its weight of pure magnesia. It will not, however, always become solid in these proportions, as the balsam suffers changes by age. The mixture thickens in about six or eight hours, and acquires greater solidity by time. The mass may be formed into pills of four grains each, of which two may be taken three or four times in the day. They answer all purposes of the liquid balsam.

Powders of Ergot and Cubebs.

R. Secalis cornuti, 3ij.

Pulveris Cubebarum, 3j.

— Cinnamomi, 5ss.

Sacchari purificati, 3j.

Divide into eight powders, of which one may be given three or four times a-day. In Leucorrhœa and Gleet. *Dr. Ryan.*

Pills of Extract of Dandelion.

R. Extracti Taxaxaci, 3ss.

Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ x.—One to be given morning, noon, and night. In Dropsy, and diseases of the urinary apparatus.

Extract of Dandelion and Blue Mass.

R. Extracti Taxaxaci, 3ss.

Massæ ex Hydrargyro, gr. v vel x.

Pulveris uvæ ursi, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ x, et signa; one to be taken morning, noon, and night.

In Dropsy complicated with disease of the liver.

Pills of Squill and Calomel, &c.

R. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis,

Pulveris Scillæ, aa. gr. xij.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xij.—Signa.—One night and morning, in dropsties depending upon visceral derangement.

This preparation is one of the most celebrated of the diuretics; and where disease of the liver causes the effusion, is decidedly one of the best. If the calomel affects the mouth, it may be omitted, and the squill combined with some other diuretic.

Pills of Sub-Carbonate of Soda.

R. Subcarbonatis Soda exsiccatæ, 3j.

Saponis albi, 3ij.

Aqua fontanæ, q. s. Ut fiant pilulæ xxx.—Three to be taken three times a-day. Chiefly directed in calculus affections.

Pills of Calomel, Digitalis, &c.

R. Pulveris Scillæ exsiccatæ, gr. iv,
 —— Myrrhæ, 3j.
 —— Digitalis foliorum, gr. x.
 Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. vj.
 Simul tere et adde—

Asafœtidæ, 3ss.

Extracti Gentianæ, q. s.

Fiat massa, in pilulas xv. dividenda.—Signa.—One night and morning.

Dr. Paris.

Terpentine Pills.

R. Terebinthinæ albæ, 3j.

Divide in pilulas xv.—Signa.—One four or five times a-day.

MIXTURES, INFUSIONS, &c.*Mixture with Tincture Cantharides, &c.*

R. Tincturæ Cantharidum,
 Spiritus ætheris nitrici, aa. gtt. lx.
 Sacchari albi, 3j.
 Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, 3ij.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful may be taken every three or four hours; desisting if strangury should supervene.

Mixture of the Spirits of Nitre, &c.

R. Spiritus ætheris nitrici, 3j.
 Tincturæ Scillæ, 3ij.

Fiat mistura—of which give a tea-spoonful five or six times in the day, with the following infusion:—

R. Baccarum Juniperi, contus. 3j.
 Potassæ super-tartratis, 3ss.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.—A tea-cupful for a dose with the above mixture.

Solution of Cream of Tartar.

R. Potassæ super-tartratis, 3j.
 Aquæ fontanæ, Oij.

Fiat solutio.—Signa.—To be freely drunk through the day.

Mixture of Acetate of Ammonia, &c.

R. Liquoris Ammoniæ acetatis, ʒij.

Potassæ acetatis, ʒij.

Misce, et signa.—A table-spoonful every three hours for a dose.

Infusion of Parsley.

R. Apii petroselini, ʒj.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio, et cola.—Signa.—A tea-cupful may be taken with a tea-spoonful of spiritus nitri dulcis, every three or four hours.

A popular and very useful remedy for strangury arising from blisters.

Mixture of Tincture of Jalap, &c.

R. Tincturæ Jalapæ, ʒij.

Aceti Scillæ, ʒj.

Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, ʒj.

Fiat haustus.—To be taken three times a-day.

Infusion of Juniper Berries, &c. in Cider.

R. Baccæ Juniperi contusæ,

Seminum Sinapæos,

Radicis Zingiberis, Ȑā. ȝss.

— Armoraciæ contusæ,

— Apii petroselini, Ȑā. ȝj.

Succi expressi et fermenti pomorum, Oij.

Fiat infusio.—Of which a wine-glassful may be taken three or four times a-day.

The above compound is recommended by the late Dr. Parrish, in cases of general dropsy which admit of stimulation, and in which the urinary secretion is deficient. The cider should be old and sound.

Oil of Juniper Berries.

R. Olei Juniperi optimi, $\frac{2}{3}$ ss.

Signa.—Five drops to be taken every three hours in sugar, gradually increasing the dose and using diluent drinks.

Oil of Juniper, &c.

R. Olei Juniperi, gtt. viij.

Sacchari albi,

Gummi arabici, $\frac{1}{2}$ aa. $\frac{2}{3}$ iss.

Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ iv.

Misce et signa.—A table-spoonful to be taken every hour or two hours.

Infusion of Juniper Berries, &c.

R. Baccæ Juniperi contusæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ iss.

Super-tartratis potassæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.—Of this a tea-cupful may be taken four or six times a-day; adding to each 49 drops of the sweet spirits of nitre. In general and local dropsy.

Mixture of Colchicum, Squills, &c.

R. Oxymellis Colchici,

— Scilla,

Tincturæ Nicotianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ aa. $\frac{2}{3}$ ss.

M. Signa.—Take a tea-spoonful in a little water four times a-day.

If requisite, the Spiritus ætheris nitrici may be added in the same quantity. This forms the *diuretic drops* of Dr. Ferriar.

Infusion of Digitalis, &c.

R. Foliorum Digitalis, $\frac{2}{3}$ ss.

Aquæ bullientis, Oss.

Macerate for three hours, then strain,—Dose for an adult, a table-spoonful two or three times a day.

The prostrating effects of Digitalis should always be borne in mind by the practitioner; and the rule that

when it acts upon the *stomach*, the *bowels*, the *pulse*, or the *kidneys*, it should be discontinued, cannot, when we consider the power of the article, be too scrupulously observed.

Mixture of Digitalis, Potash, &c.

R. Infusionis Digitalis, 3*iv.*

Tincturæ Digitalis, 3*i.*

Acetatis Potassæ, 3*j.*

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. *x.*

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful three or four times a-day.

Mixture of Spirits of Turpentine. &c.

R. Olei Terebinthinæ, gtt. *C.*

Pulveris gummi Arabici,

— Sacchari albi, ăă. 3*j.*

Aquæ Menthae sativæ, 3*iv.*

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful four or five times a-day, aided by some diuretic drink.

This remedy is used with great benefit in nephritic complaints, and in the passage of calculi down the ureters affords great relief.

Diuretic Liniment.

R. Tincturæ Scillæ,

— Digitalis, ăă. 2*ij.*

Misce.—Employed with good effect as a liniment in symptomatic anasarca.

M. Rullier.

Decoction of Cainca.

R. Radicis Caincae, 3*ij.*

Aquæ, Oiss.

To be gradually reduced by heat to one half. Dose—a table-spoonful three times a-day. *In Dropsy.*

This root is derived from the *Chiococca anguifuga*, a Brazilian plant, which has of late been extensively and efficaciously employed in Europe. It occasions watery evacuations and diuresis, whence its use in dropsy.—*Dunglison, New Remedies*, p. 108.

Mixture of Carbonate of Potash, Squills, &c.

R. Carbonatis Potassæ, 3j.

Succi limonis, q. s. ad saturandum,

Tincturæ Scillæ, 3ss.

— Opii, gtt. xxx.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, 3iv.

Misce.—Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two or three hours throughout the day.

The vinegar or oxymel of squills, if preferred, may be substituted in this preparation. We use the tincture because it is more uniform and less liable to spontaneous changes.

Mixture of Wine of Colchicum, &c.

R. Vini Colchici, 3ij.

Magnesiae carbonatis, 3j.

Aquæ Cinnamomi,

— destillatæ, aa. 3ij.

Misce, et signa.—A table-spoonful may be taken every three hours.

The vinum colchici is recommended by some European writers in that particular form of Dyspepsia which depends on duodenal irritation; taking care at the same time to employ occasional laxatives.

Tincture of Colchicum and Digitalis.

R. Tincturæ seminum colchici,

— Digitalis, aa. 3ij.

Spiritus ætheris nitrici, 3j.

Misce.—Dose—twenty drops on a lump of sugar. Given as a diuretic in Dropsy.

Infusion of Uva Ursi.

R. Uvæ Ursi foliorum, 3j.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Pour the water boiling hot on the leaves, and let them macerate for twelve hours. To be taken cold, from half a pint to a pint, daily. Chiefly used in gonorrhœa and irritable bladder.

Mixture of Balsam Copaiba.

- R. Balsami Copaibæ,
 Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ăă. 3ss.
 Pulveris gummi Arabici,
 —— Sacchari albi, ăă. 3j.
 Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, 3ij.
 Tincturæ thebaicæ, 3j.
 Aquæ destillatae 3iv.

Fiat mistura secundum artem.—Signa.—A table-spoonful three times a-day.

This remedy is more especially used in gonorrhœa, and is considered by Professor Chapman as a specific in that disease. A mode, preferable perhaps to any other of exhibiting balsam copaiva, consists in dropping the quantity prescribed for a dose in a wine-glassful of water, and then adding to it a small quantity of the Tinc. Gentianæ comp. The balsam collects into a globule, and is surrounded by the tincture, which, leaving its taste in the mouth, covers that of the nauseous balsam.

Mixture of Balsam Copaiva, Cubebs, &c.

- R. Balsami Copaibæ,
 Pulveris Cubebæ,
 Mucilaginis gummi Arabici,
 Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ, ăă. 3ss.
 Sacchari albi, 3ij.
 Aquæ destillatae, 3vij.

Misce secundum artem et signa.—A table-spoonful every three hours for a dose.

We have found this remedy, in some obstinate cases of gonorrhœa, more efficacious than the preceding formula. The tincture of cubebs may be substituted for the powder—and the tinc. opii acetat. 5j. for the paregoric, if desirable. Balsam copaiva is sometimes exhibited by the French physicians in the form of enema, for the cure of gonorrhœa.

Copaiba Bolus.

R. Balsami Copaibæ, 3ij.

Gummi Arabicæ, $\frac{7}{3}$ j.

Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

To be made into a bolus, one-half to be taken in the morning, the other in the evening.

This formula is much in use in the Parisian Hospitals, for obstinate gonorrhœa and gleet which resist the ordinary treatment.

Pills of Copaiba, Calomel, &c.

R. Conservæ rosarum, 3j.

Resinæ pterocarpi, 3j.

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. xvij.

Balsami Copaibæ, 3ij.

Misce.—To be divided into pills of six grains each, and one, two, or three to be taken morning and evening, according to circumstances. They are employed against long-continued gonorrhœa or gleet, when the inflammatory symptoms have been removed, and the discharge is owing to an atonic state of the mucous membrane.

Ratier.

Compound Mixture of Copaiba, &c.

R. Balsami Copaibæ,

Aquaæ menthæ,
Alcoholis rectificati,
Syrupi simplicis,

} $\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{a}}$. $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.

Spiritus ætheris nitrici, gtt. xvij.

Fiat mistura.—To be taken during the day in four doses, followed by demulcent drinks. In chronic gonorrhœa.

Hydragogue Draught of Dr. Ferriar.

R. Gambogiæ, gr. iv.

Spiritus ætheris nitrici, 3j.

Tincturæ Sennæ, 3ij.

Syrupi Rhamni,

Aquaæ Menthæ, $\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{a}}$. $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.

Misce.—Dr. Ferriar observes, that in cases of hydrothorax where there was imminent danger of suffocation, he has afforded immediate relief by the above draught.

Infusion of Dandelion, &c.

R. Infusionis Taraxaci, ʒiv.

Extracti Taraxaci, ʒij.

Carbonatis Soda, ʒss.

Tartratis Potassæ, ʒiiij.

Tincturæ Rhei, ʒijj.

— Hyosciami, gtt. xx.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—One third part to be taken three times a-day.

In dropsical and visceral affections.

Dr. Meigs.

Decoction of Pipsisseaway.

R. Pyrolæ umbellatæ, ʒj.

Aquæ, Oij.

Macerate for twelve hours, and then gradually boil it down to one half. Dose—a wine-glassful three or four times a-day.—In Dropsy.

Spirituous Decoction of Pipsisseaway.

R. Pyrolæ umbellatæ, ʒj.

Aquæ, ʒxij.

Evaporate by heat to ʒvj.—Then add two ounces of Gin. Dose—a dessert-spoonful every two or three hours, with diluent drinks.—In Dropsy accompanied by debility.

CLASS IV.

ANTILITHICS AND LITHONTRIPTICS.

ANTILITHICS are those substances which arrest or prevent the formation of calculi in the kidneys or bladder. Lithontriptics are supposed to possess the power of dissolving calculous concretions, by acting on the substance which serves as the bond of union to the saline or acid particles composing the stone.

To administer these remedies with any degree of success, requires a chemical knowledge of the ingredients which enter into the formation of the different calculi : attention must also be given to the properties of the urine.

As derangement of the digestive organs almost always co-exists with these foreign bodies in the urinary apparatus, we shall gain a very considerable advantage by combining the remedies of this class with those which have a tendency to restore the healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

When the Lithic or Uric acid abounds in the urine, the alkalies will be found to produce the greatest benefit ; but where the salts are evidently of the calcareous or magnesian character, the muriatic, or some one of the mineral acids, will constitute the most appropriate remedy.

POWDERS.

Powders of Uva Ursi, Bark, &c.

R. Pulveris Uvæ ursi,

— Cinchonæ, aa. 3ij.

— Opii, gr. iij.

Misce, et divide in chartulas vj.—Of which one may be taken three or four times a-day.

The above is the original prescription of Dr. Ferriar, who advises the patient to drink two ounces of aqua calcis after each dose.

PILLS.

Soap Pills.

R. Saponis albi, 3j.

Divide in pilulas xv.—Signa.—One every two hours during the day.

Pills of Sub-carbonate of Soda, dried.

R. Pilulæ sub-carbonatis Sodaæ exsiccatæ, xij.

One three or four times a-day.—As under Diuretics.

SOLUTIONS, MIXTURES, &c.

Solution of Bi-carbonate of Soda, &c.

R. Sodaæ bi-carbonatis, 3j.

Infusionis Quassiæ, 3iv.

Tincturæ Calumbæ, 3j.

Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose four times a-day.

Solution of Sal-Æratus.

R. Bi-carbonatis Potassæ, gr. x vel xv.

Aquæ Seltzer, 3vj.

Misce.—Draught, to be taken three or four times a-day.

Mixture of Bi-carbonate of Soda, &c. &c.

R. Sodaæ bi-carbonatis, 3j.

Misturæ amygdalæ, 3iv.

Balsami Copaibæ, 3ij.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. lx.

Fiat mistura secundum artem.—Signa.—A table-spoonful *pro re nata*.—

In acute pain of the bladder.

In combination with each of these alkaline preparations, demulcent drinks may, with benefit, be freely employed.

Lime Water, &c.

R. Carbonatis Potassæ, 3ij.

Aquæ Calcis, Oij.

Fiat solutio.—Of which a wine-glassful may be taken every two hours, mixed with an equal quantity of new milk.

Mixture of Magnesia, &c.

R. Magnesiæ carbonatis, 3j.

Infusionis Gentianæ, 3vj.

Fiat mistura.—A wine-glassful to be taken three times a-day.

This mixture is recommended by Mr. Brande, of London, as superior to the alkalies, in cases where the uric acid abounds.

Mixture of Muriatic Acid in Barley Water.

R. Acidi muriatici, gtt. xxx.

Decocti hordei, 3vij.

Misce.—Signa.—Dose, an ounce three or four times a-day.—In stone, where the calcareous properties are most apparent.

The nitric acid has been given with the same intention, but appears to be less useful than the muriatic.

Oil of Turpentine.

R. Olei Terebinthinæ, 3ss.

Signa.—From thirty drops to a large tea-spoonful may be taken on sugar, and repeated *pro re nata*. See also the formula given under Diuretics.

This medicine has been frequently given of late in the passage of urinary calculi down the ureters. It is stated by Dr. Physick, (than whom there can be no higher authority,) that this remedy, proportioned in its dose to the degree of suffering, affords more prompt relief than any other.

C L A S S V.

D I A P H O R E T I C S.

DURING the exhibition of this class of medicines the patient must be confined to his bed ; and when diaphoresis is once excited, every precaution should be taken lest it be suddenly checked.

Venesection should generally be resorted to when there is much arterial excitement with great heat of the skin, before we attempt to give diaphoretics. Where the skin continues steadily hot and dry, all external warmth must be removed, and cold water freely applied to the temples, hands, feet, &c., while the room is to be kept cool by a free current of fresh air. Under these circumstances, cold water may be frequently and plentifully drunk by the patient. Diaphoretics given in conjunction with these general means, will act with much more certainty than if great heat of the surface is maintained by covering the patient with heavy bed-clothes. If it be desirable to produce perspiration when the heat of the skin is not above the natural standard, we shall obtain our object most readily by placing the patient in a warm bed, giving him warm drinks freely, placing his feet in warm water, or applying hot bottles, or bags of sand, to the different parts of his body. The bags of sand accommodate themselves to the inequalities of the surface, and therefore form an excellent mode of applying heat externally. Warm bricks, covered with cloths, and

wetted with vinegar, may also be used advantageously. Employed in this way they form a steam-bath. The same effect may be produced by conducting the vapour of alcohol through a tube, under the bed-clothes of the patient.

In few words, then, we have described the manner of producing diaphoresis under opposite states of the system. In the first instance we solicit, in the second we rather extort it.

It may be proper to observe, that in the febrile affections the frequent change of linen about the patient is not only warrantable, but absolutely necessary, whilst employing this class of remedies. Where, however, we are desirous of producing what is emphatically termed "*a sweat*," we should envelope the patient in a flannel shirt or gown, and avoid, as was before observed, every cause which may suddenly check the *cutaneous discharge*, and more especially purging and diuresis.

POWDERS.

Powders with Nitrate of Potash, Calomel, &c.

R. Pulveris nitratis Potassæ, ʒj.

Tartratis Antimonii, gr. j.

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. vj.

Misce.—Fiant pulveres vj.—Signa.—One to be taken every two hours in sirup or molasses. In febrile affections.

The calomel may be omitted or employed, at the discretion of the practitioner.

Powders with Opium, Ipecacuanha, Calomel, &c.

R. Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.

— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj.

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. iss.

Nitratis Potassæ, ʒss.

Misce.—Fiant pulveres vj.—Signa.—One to be taken every three or four hours.

*Powders with Guaiacum, &c.***R. Pulveris Guaiaci,**

- nitratis Potassæ, aa. 3j.
- Ipecacuanhæ, gr. iiij.
- gummi Opii, gr. ij.

Misce.—Fiant pulveres vj.—Signa.—One to be taken every three hours in a little jelly or molasses.

A stimulating diaphoretic, and particularly serviceable in acute rheumatism after the reduction of inflammatory symptoms.

*Powders of Sulphate of Potash, Opium, &c., vulgo, Dover's Powders.***R. Pulveris Opii,**

- Ipecacuanhæ, aa, gr. vj.
- Potassæ sulphatis, gr. xlviij.

Misce.—Fiant pulveres vj.—Signa.—One to be taken three times a-day.

The principal use of the salt in this preparation, appears to be to facilitate the minute division of the other two ingredients. Its crystals are extremely hard, and it should therefore be broken down and reduced to powder in a mortar at the same time with the other articles. It is one of the happiest and most useful combinations, having stood the test of time and experience with undiminished reputation. To promote its operation, *warm drinks* may be freely taken after each dose.

*Powders with Calomel, Opium, &c.***R. Pulveris Opii, gr. iv.**

- Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. xvj.
- Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, gr. viij.

Misce.—Divide in pulveres viij.—Signa.—One to be taken every hour or two hours.

This combination is recommended by Professor Chapman in dysentery. From its evident diaphoretic tendency we have been induced to place it under this head.

Antimonial Powder.

R. Oxidi Antimonii cum phosphate Calcis, 3j.

Divide in chartulus vj.—Signa.—One every two or three hours in sirup or molasses. In Fevers.

This powder, which has been introduced as the succedaneum of the celebrated Fever Powder of Dr. James, has lately been pronounced inert by Mr. Richard Phillips, chemist of London. Learning that it had produced no effect when largely exhibited, he determined to examine it *chemically*, and found it to consist of peroxide of antimony, (which he says is inert,) and the phosphate of lime in mixture. But, as Dr. Paris observes, “It will be difficult for the chemist to persuade the physician he can never have derived any benefit from the exhibition of antimonial powder.”

Powders of Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony, Calomel, &c.

R. Sulphureti Antimonii præcipitati,

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, aa. gr. vj.

Pulveris Guaiaci, 3j.

Misce.—Faint chartulæ vj.—Signa.—One to be taken morning and evening, with double or even triple proportion of the ingredients if necessary. In cutaneous diseases.

MIXTURES, &c.

Mixture of Sub-carbonate of Potash, Lemon Juice, &c., vulgo, Neutral or Saline Mixture.

R. Succi limonis recentis, 3iss.

Carbonatis Potassæ, q. s. ad saturandum,

Sacchari albi, 3j vel 3ij.

Tartratis Antimonii, gr. j.

Aquæ destillatæ vel menthæ, 3ij.

Misce.—A table-spoonful to be taken every two hours. In Fevers.

This preparation is one of our most agreeable diaphoretics. Its powers are decidedly increased by the addition of tartar emetic; which, however, may be omitted, and the sweet spirits of nitre substituted, if preferred.

Solution of Citrate of Potash.

R. Citratis potassæ preparatæ, 3ij.

Aqua destillatæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. vel $\frac{3}{4}$ vj.

Olei limonis, gtt. ij.

Saccari albi, 3j.

Misce.—A table-spoonful to be taken every two hours.—This preparation is a good substitute for the preceding one, and is in several respects to be preferred. Spirits of Nitre may be added.

Pills of Antimonial Powder, Calomel, &c.

R. Pulveris Antimonials, gr. x.

Opii pulveris,

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, $\ddot{\text{aa}}$. gr. ij.

Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiat pilulæ æquales quatuor.

Signa.—Two to be taken at bed-time. In acute rheumatism.

Pills of Tartar Emetic, Camphor, &c.

R. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ij.

Pulveris Opii, gr. vj.

Camphoræ, gr. xxxvj.

Spiritus rectificati, gtt. iij.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s.

Fiat pilulæ xij.—Signa.—One to be taken every fourth hour.

Pills of Red Sulphuret of Mercury, &c.

R. Hydrargyri sulphureti rubri,

Pulveris Serpentariæ, $\ddot{\text{aa}}$. 3ss.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat pilulæ xij.—Signa.—Two of these to be taken three times a-day.

They are alterative as well as diaphoretic, and are useful in herpetic and other obstinate cutaneous complaints.

Pills of Sulphuret of Antimony, &c.—Olim Plummer's Pills.

- R. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis,
Antimonii sulphureti, $\text{aa. } \frac{3}{2}\text{ss.}$
Pulveris Guaiaci, $\frac{3}{2}\text{j.}$
Balsami Copaibæ, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ ix.

Three pills to be taken night and morning.

These pills were recommended by Professor Plummer in leprosy, secondary syphilis affecting the skin, gleets, old ulcers, &c., &c. The decoction of Guaia-cum generally accompanies their use.

Anodyne Pills.

- R. Extracti Opii, gr. x.
Antimonii sulphureti præcipitati, gr. xij.
Nitratris Potassæ, gr. xxiv.
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ vj.

Signa.—One at bed-time, in rheumatic affections. To diminish pain
and produce diaphoresis.

M. Recamier.

Effervescing Draught.

- R. Carbonatis Potassæ, $\frac{3}{2}\text{j.}$
Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{3}{2}\text{iv.}$
Misce et fiat solutio.

- R. Succi limonis recentis,
Aquæ destillatæ, $\text{aa. } \frac{3}{2}\text{ij.}$

Misce, et signa.—Mix two table-spoonsful of the lemonade with one
of the alkaline solution, and let it be drunk while effervescing, and
repeated *pro re nata*.

This preparation differs from the neutral mixture more in the mode of exhibition than in any other important particular. It is of great value when the irritability of the stomach precludes the use of the ordinary diaphoretics.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre, with Antimonial Wine, &c.

R. Tincturæ thebaicæ, gtt. xxv.

Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒj.

Vini Antimonii, gtt. xx.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒss.

Fiat mistura.—To be given at a dose, and repeated *pro re nata*.

Dr. Chapman observes in his Therapeutics—that “This combination very frequently acts as a diuretic in dropsy, and has more than once, within my knowledge, removed the effusion in this disease, under circumstances the least to be expected.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre, &c.

R. Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒj.

Vini Antimonii, ʒij.

Misce, et signa.—A tea-spoonful may be taken every hour or two hours, in barley water, during the hot stage of intermittent and other fevers.

Water of Acetated Ammonia, &c.

R. Liquoris Ammoniæ acetatis, ʒij.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒj.

Vini Antimonii, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒij.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two or three hours.

Tincture of Tolu with Wine of Antimony, &c.

R. Tincturæ Tolutani, ʒv.

Pulveris gummi Arabici, ʒij.

Sacchari albi, ʒj.

Vini Antimonii, ʒss.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒij.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful three or four times a-day.

This is a stimulating diaphoretic, and will be found serviceable in pectoral diseases accompanied with an excessive mucous discharge depending on debility of the bronchial membrane.

Mixture with Camphor, Antimonial Wine, &c.

R. Misturæ Camphoratæ, ʒss.

Aquæ Ammoniæ acetatis, ʒss.

Vini Antimonii, gtt. xx.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xx.

Misce, et signa.—To be taken at bed-time, or oftener, but in the latter case diminishing the quantity of laudanum.

For the prescription for *Mistura camphorata*, see Stimulants.

Mixture with Guaiacum, &c.

R. Pulveris Guaiaci, ʒij.

— Nitratis Potassæ, ʒiss.

Pulveris gummi Arabici, 3j.

Tartratis Antimonii, gr. iss.

Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, vel Menthæ, ʒvij.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful three or four times a-day.

This preparation, if made without the extract of liquorice, is disposed to turn green, which gives it an unpleasant appearance, and sometimes induces the patient to refrain from it until the physician arrives. It is employed principally in rheumatic cases.

Sirup or Rob Anti-syphilitic of Laffecteur.

R. Radicis Smilacis sarsaparillæ,

Arundinis phragmitis, Ȑā. ȝxxx.

Florum Boraginis officinalis, ȝvij.

Foliorum Cassiæ sennæ,

Petalarum rosæ albæ, Ȑā. ȝij.

Sacchari albi,

Mellis, Ȑā. ȝvj.

Boil the sarsaparilla and marsh reed grass in nine pints of water for one hour; strain off the decoction, and pour the same quantity of water on the residuum, which is to be boiled for two hours: towards the end of the boiling add the borage flower, senna, and rose leaves, and then strain off, and to both decoctions add the sugar and honey, and boil the whole to the consistence of a sirup.

The dose for a man is six table-spoonsful, and for a woman four, taken without addition, at six in the morning.

The sarsaparilla ptisan is then to be commenced, and is made as follows:—

Boil $\frac{5}{2}$ ij. of sarsaparilla in three quarts of water, to two quarts, suffer it to infuse during the night, and strain it off in the morning.

This is to be drunk by the tumblerful, and several are to be taken during the day.

The above preparation has been asserted, by the New York Medical Society, to be nearly identical with the noted Panacea of Swaim. It is believed that corrosive sublimate is often introduced into these nostrums at the discretion of the vendor. That both the French and American have frequently salivated, is well ascertained.

Decoction of Burdock.

R. Radicis Arctii lappæ concisæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ ij.

Aquæ fontanæ, Oijj.

Reduce the fluid by boiling to two pints, and strain. A tea-cupful may be taken for a dose, five or six times a-day.

Recommended in syphilis, scurvy, arthritic affections, &c.

Decoction of Mezereon.

R. Corticis Radicis Daphnis mezerei, $\frac{3}{2}$ vj.

Aquæ fontanæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ vj.

Reduce by boiling to $\frac{1}{2}$ iv., and near the end of the decoction, add Radicis Glycyrrhizæ glabræ, $\frac{3}{2}$ j. Strain, and give from one to four pounds per diem, as the stomach will bear it. Recommended in scrofula complicated with syphilis, &c.

Decoction of Lobelia Syphilitica.

R. Radicis Lobeliae syphiliticæ siccatae et concisæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.

Aquæ fontanæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ xij.

Boil down to $\frac{1}{2}$ vij., and strain. Commence with half a pint daily, and increase it to two pints per diem, until free purging is induced; then omit it for three or four days, and resume and continue in this way until a cure is effected.

Applicable to secondary syphilis, and to diseases depending on the excessive use of mercury.

For a variety of decoctions of similar character, see *Svediaur on Syphilis.*

Solution of Sulphate of Magnesia with Tartar Emetic.

Give of this solution a table-spoonful every hour.

For the prescription, see Cathartics.

Solution of Citrate of Ammonia, &c.

R. Succi limonis recentis, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Carbonatis Ammoniæ, q. s. ad saturandum.

Sacchari albi, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Aquæ destillatae, vel Menthæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ v.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful may be taken every two or three hours, *pro re nata.*

This preparation is seldom employed in the practice of this city. It may, however, be beneficially given, as a pleasant stimulating diaphoretic.

Infusion of Boneset.

R. Eupatorii perfoliati, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Infuse for thirty minutes in a covered vessel. Then decant and take a wine-glassful every hour, till perspiration is freely produced. The infusion must be taken as hot as it can be drunk, otherwise, it may produce vomiting.

Decoction of Sarsaparilla, &c.

R. Give of the Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, a tea-cupful four or five times a-day.

This preparation, the formula for which is to be found in almost any Pharmacopœia, has long been celebrated in the sequelæ of syphilis, and the disease produced by the improper exhibition of mercury. It is also much employed in rheumatism. The rules laid down in the Dispensatories for the preparation of the decoction should be closely observed.

Infusion of the Asclepias Decumbens, or Pleurisy Root.

R. Radicis Asclepiadis decumbentis, ʒj.

Aquæ bullientis, Oiss.

Fiat infusio.—Signa.—A tea-cupful to be taken warm, as frequently as the stomach will bear it.

Professor Chapman observes of this plant—"As a diaphoretic, I think it is distinguished by great certainty and permanency of operation, and has this estimable property, that it produces its effects without increasing much the force of the circulation, raising the temperature of the surface, or creating inquietude and restlessness."—*Therapeutics*, Vol. I. p. 347.

Decoction of Barley with Nitrate of Potash.

*R. Decocti Hordei, Oj.

Nitratis Potassæ, ʒij.

Succi limonis, ʒj vel ʒij.

Fiat potus.—To be used warm by the patient as a common drink.

Infusion of Pipsisseaway.

R. Pyrolæ umbellatæ, ʒj.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.—A tea-cupful every two hours.

Mixture of Muriate of Baryta, &c.

R. Muriatis Barytæ,

Muriatis Ferri, Ȑ. ȝss.

Aquæ destillatæ,

Syrupi corticis aurantii, Ȑ. ȝj.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—The dose may be from twenty to thirty drops every three hours. In some scrofulous diseases of obstinate character.

Hufeland.

* For Decoction of Barley, see Dietetics.

C L A S S VI.

E X P E C T O R A N T S.

DURING the administration of Expectorants the patient should be kept warm, and, if the complaint be violent, in bed. The dose of all Expectorants should be repeated sufficiently often to allay the irritation as much as possible; for it is obvious that the act of coughing increases that very irritation which originally gave rise to it.

POWDERS, PILLS, &c.

Powders of Myrrh, Ipecacuanha, &c.

R. Pulveris Myrrhæ, gr. xij.

— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj.

— Potassæ nitratis, ʒss.

Misce, et divide in doses quatuor. One to be taken every fourth hour.

A stimulating expectorant.—*Paris' Pharmacologia.*

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.

R. Pulveris Doveri, ʒss.

Divide in chartulas iij.—Signa.—One, two or three times in 24 hours, mixed in sugar and water.

This remedy is introduced under the head of Dia-phoretics, where perhaps it most properly belongs; but it often proves of such decided advantage as an expectorant, that it also deserves an insertion here.

Powders with Nitrate of Potash, Calomel, Opium, &c.

R. Nitratis Potassæ, 3j.

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. vj.

Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.

— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj.

Misce, et divide in chartulas vj.—Signa.—One every two or three hours in sirup or molasses.

This preparation closely resembles the former with the exception that it contains *calomel*, which is often serviceable in pleuritic cases.

It may be remarked, that all powders containing calomel, or other metallic preparations, should be given in sirup or molasses, as they sink when water is employed as the vehicle.

Pills of Sulphate of Zinc and Myrrh.

R. Sulphatis Zinci, gr. x.

Pulveris Myrrhæ, 3iss.

Confectionis rosarum, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.

This prescription is taken from the *Pharmacologia* of Dr. Paris, who recommends two of the pills to be taken twice a-day.

It is principally used in pertussis, in which disease a more efficient direction would be to give a pill every two hours. Dr. Paris remarks, that the principal nostrums for whooping-cough are formed either of opium or sulphate of zinc.

Pills of Conium, Ipecacuanha, &c.

R. Extracti Conii,

Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ compositi, aa. gr. x.

Misce.—Fiant pilulæ iv.—Of which two may be taken at bed-time.—

In pulmonary irritation, attended with rheumatic and other local pains.

Pills of Tartar Emetic, &c.

R. Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ,

Opii, aa. gr. iij.

Pulveris Tragacanthæ, gr. x.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ 1.—Signa.—Two to be taken night and morning. In obstinate pulmonary catarrh.

Dr. Pariset.

Pills of Squill, Ammoniac, &c.

R. Pulveris Scillæ, gr. xxx.

Ammoniaci gummi resinæ, 3iss.

Extracti Conii, gr. xxx.

Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas æquales xxx.—Of which two may be taken twice a-day. In asthma and chronic catarrh.

Pills of Squill, Calomel, &c.

R. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. iij.

Scillæ recentis,

Ammoniaci gummi resinæ, aa. 3j.

Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ compositi, 3j.

Confectionis rosæ, q. s.—ut fiat massa et divide in pilulas xxxx.—Signa.—One three or four times a-day. In troublesome cough.

Dr. Latham.

The recent squill is greatly preferred by some physicians. It is generally given in doses double the size of those of the dried root.

Pills of Sulphate of Zinc.

R. Sulphatis Zincii, 3ss.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.—One of these pills may be given three times a-day.

They are recommended by some physicians in phthisis and pertussis.

Tar Pills.

R. Picis liquidæ, 3j.

Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xxx vel xl.—One to be taken every three or four hours.

Pills of Calomel, Squills, &c.

R. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. xxiv.

Pulveris Scillæ, ʒss.

Tartratis Antimonii, gr. vj.

Pulveris Opii, gr. xvij.

Fiant pilulæ xxiv.—Signa.—One every night. In catarrhal affections.

Ipecacuanha Pills.

R. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, gr. xv.

Saponis albi, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xv.—Signa.—One three times a-day.

These pills are employed in protracted catarrh, and in some cases of incipient phthisis.

Pills of Myrrh, &c.

R. Myrrhæ gummi resinæ, ʒiss.

Scillæ exsiccatæ, ʒss.

Extracti Hyosciami, ʒij.

Aquæ destillatæ, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xxx.—Two to be taken night and morning.

These pills are recommended by Dr. Paris, in phthisis and catarrh attended with great debility of the pulmonary organs.

Lozenges with Liquorice, Opium, &c.

R. Pulveris gummi Acaciæ,

— Extracti Glycyrrhizæ,

— Sacchari albi, ʒij.

— Opii, gr. vj.

Olei Anisi, gtt. iv.

Misce, et adde—

Aquæ destillatæ, q. s.—ut fiant trochisci lx.—Signa.—One of these may be dissolved in the mouth three or four times a-day.

These are the celebrated *Cough Lozenges* of the late Dr. Wistar.

Emetine Lozenges.

R. Emetinæ coloratæ, gr. xxxij.

Sacchari albi, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Divide into Lozenges, each weighing ten grains. One of these will produce more or less nausea in a child; but if this is not desirable, they can be given in divided portions. Adults may take five or six at intervals of two hours, without the risk of vomiting.

Cubeb Lozenges.

R. Pulveris cubebarum, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Balsami Tolutanæ, gr. vj.

Syrupi Balsami Peruviani.

Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, aa. $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Gummi arabici, q. s.

Mix, and divide into Lozenges of ten grains each. These are called Spitta's Lozenges, and are celebrated for the relief they afford in Coryza.

MIXTURES, SIRUPS, &c.

Mixture with Extract of Liquorice, &c., vulgo, Brown Mixture.

R. Pulveris extracti Glycyrrhizæ,

— gummi Arabici, aa. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Aquæ ferventis, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

Misce.—Fiat solutio, et adde—

Spiritus ætheris nitrici, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Vini Antimonii, 3ij.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl vel lx.

Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose, *pro re nata*. In catarrh.

Mixture with Sirup of Squills, &c.

R. Syrupi Scillæ, 3ss.

Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Vini Antimonii, 3j.

Pulveris gummi Arabici, 3ss.

Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Misce, et signa.—A tea-spoonful every hour or two hours.

This is more particularly designed for children.

Compound Sirup of Squills, vulgo, Coxe's Hive Sirup.

R. Syrupi Scillæ compositi, 3j.

A tea-spoonful may be given to a child of one year old every quarter, half, or one hour, according to the violence of the disease.

Strongly recommended in pertussis by Dr. J. R. Coxe.

The following is perhaps a more eligible compound.

R. Infusionis Polygalæ senegæ, 3iv.

Syrupi Ipecacuanhæ, 3j.

Oxymellis Scillæ, 3ij.

Tartratis Antimonii, gr. iss.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful, *pro renata*, for children of two years of age. In croup.

Infusion of Polygala.

R. Radicis Senegæ, 3ij.

Aquaæ bullientis, 3vj.

Syrupi Tolutanæ, 3j.

Gummi Ammoniaci, 3ss.

Misce.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours. In catarrh.

Mixture of Extract of Conium, &c.

R. Extracti Conii maculati, 3j.

Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ, 3ss.

Syrupi Tolutani, 3ss.

Aquaæ rosarum, 3iv.

Misce, et signa.—From half to a whole tea-spoonful may be given once in four hours to a child a year old.

Dr. Pearson, in his work on pertussis, recommends the above as a valuable formula where a narcotic is wanted.

Mixture of Almond Emulsion, &c.

R. Misturæ Amygdalæ, 3v.

Vini Ipecacuanhæ,

Tincturæ Scillæ, aa. 3j.

Syrupi Tolutani, 3vj.

Misce, et signa.—Take a table-spoonful whenever the *cough* is urgent.

Almond emulsion is prepared by depriving the kernels of sweet almonds of their skins by immersing them in hot water, (called blanching,) then beating them with some sugar to a pulp in a mortar, and adding water gradatim until an emulsion of sufficient thickness is formed. It is then to be strained.

White Linctus.

R. Amygdalarum dulcium, no. xv.

Gummi Tragacanthæ, 3j.

Syrupi simplicis, 3j.

Olei Amygdali communis, 3ij.

Aquæ florum Aurant: 3ij.

— destillatæ, 3iv.

Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose, frequently through the day. In catarrh.

Mistura Moschi.

See Antispasmodics.

Mixture of Oil of Amber, &c.

R. Olei Succini rectificati, gtt. lxxx.

Gummi Arabici,

Sacchari albi, aa. 3ss.

Tincturæ balsami Tolutani, 3ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3iv.

Fiat mistura secundum artem.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two or three hours. In spasmodic cough.

Mixture with Carbonate of Potash, &c.

R. Carbonatis Potassæ, 3ij.

Vini Antimonii, 3j.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, 3ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3iv.

Fiat mistura.—And let a table-spoonful be taken every hour or two hours.

Mixture with Bi-carbonate of Soda, &c.

R. Bi-carbonatis Sodæ, gr. xij.

Vini Ipecacuanhæ, gtt. xx.

Tincturæ Thebaicæ gtt. iv.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.

Misce.—Signa.—Give a tea-spoonful every two or three hours.

This preparation is designed for children, and is chiefly used in pertussis.

Solution of Carbonate of Potash with Cochineal.

R. Carbonatis Potassæ, ʒj.

Pulveris Coccinellæ, ʒss.

Sacchari albi, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒiv.

Fiat solutio.=Dose for children a tea-spoonful every two or three hours.

A popular remedy in pertussis.

Mixture with Tincture of Digitalis, &c.

R. Tincturæ Digitalis, ʒss.

— Opii, gtt. lx.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒijss.

Misce.—A small tea-spoonful may be taken three or four times a-day.

In hæmoptysis and in incipient phthisis.

Solution of Asafætida, &c.

R. Gummi Asafætidæ, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒiv.

Fiat solutio, et adde—

Tincturæ Tolutani, ʒss.

— Opii, gtt. xl vel .

A tea-spoonful to a child every two hours, and a pap-spoonful, (or more,) as frequently to an adult.

This preparation is one of great value in Pertussis and other spasmodic diseases of the chest.

Tincture of Blood Root.

R. Tincturæ Sanguinariæ Canadensis, saturatæ, quantum placet.
Direct from 30 to 50 drops twice in the day.

This native product is one of the most powerful medicinal agents. It is violently emetic in large doses, but in the quantity recommended is said to produce dia-phoresis and effects analogous to those of digitalis.

Its active principle is called *sanguinarina*.

Solution of Gum Ammoniac, &c.

R. Gummi Ammoniaci, 3j.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3iv.

Fiat solutio, et adde—

Oxymellis Scillæ, 3ij.

Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ, 3ss.

A table-spoonful may be given every two hours.

This is a stimulating expectorant, and is useful in cases of debility of the pulmonary apparatus.

Mixture with Milk of Asafætida and Acetate of Ammonia.

R. Gummi Asafætidæ 3ss.

Liquoris Ammoniæ acetatis,

Aquæ Menthae, aa. 3ij.

Fiat mistura.—A tea-spoonful to children, and a table-spoonful to adults in coughs, *pro re nata*.

This simple solution of asafoetida is frequently employed, and is found to answer every purpose of more complicated prescriptions.

Mixture of Copaiba and Balsam Tolu, &c.

R. Balsami Copaibæ,

— Tolu,

Pulveris gummi Arabici, aa, 3ss.

Acidi sulphurici aromatici, gtt. l.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3vj.

Fiat mistura.—Dose, a table-spoonful *pro re nata*. In chronic whooping-cough. Where there is hectic excitement, digitalis may be added.

Tincture of Tolu with Digitalis, &c.

R. Tincturæ Tolutani, ʒiss.

Acidi sulphurici aromatici,

Tincturæ Digitalis,

Vini Antimonii, ăă. ʒij.

Mellis despumati, ʒiss.

Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, ʒss.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvj.

Fiat mistura, et signa.—A table-spoonful to be given, according to circumstances. *In Tussis senilis.*

Mixture with Balsam Peru, &c.

R. Balsami Peruviani, ʒss.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ʒij.

Aquæ Cinnamomi,

— destillatæ, ăă. ʒss.

Misce.—Signa.—To be taken at once, and repeated three or four times a-day. In cases of debilitated lungs.

The different *Balsams* were at one time almost proscribed from the class of expectorants, on account of their stimulating qualities. Copaiba, however, and some others of this class, are now much employed in diseases of the pulmonary mucous membranes; and the author has himself prescribed it with great advantage in the peculiar hoarseness which sometimes follows measles.

Tar Water.

R. Picis liquidæ, Oij.

Aquæ, cong. j.

Mix them, and stir them together with a wooden rod for an hour, then let the tar subside, strain the water and keep it in well-corked bottles.—A pint, or even two pints, may be taken daily.

Decoction of Tar and Bran, sometimes called Jew's Beer, or Wine of Tar.

Water three quarts,
Wheat bran one quart,
Tar one pint,
Honey half pint.

To be simmered together for three hours, and when cool add a pint of Brewer's yeast and let it stand for 36 hours. Then bottle it. Dose—a table-spoonful morning, noon and night.

Mixture of Gum Ammoniac and Nitric Acid, called Nitric Lac Ammoniac.

R. Gummi Ammoniaci, 3ijss.

Acidi nitrici, 3ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3vij.

Pour the nitric acid and water together, then add the compound gradually to the gum, incorporating them well in a composition mortar. A table-spoonful may be taken three or four times a-day.

This preparation is strongly recommended in protracted catarrh and some stages of phthisis pulmonalis, by Dr. J. Stuart, author of a treatise on *Colds*.

Mixture of Spermaceti, &c.

R. Spermatis Ceti, 3ij.

Sacchari albi, 3ijj.

Tineturæ Opii camphoratæ, 3ss.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3vij.

Rub the spermaceti and sugar together with the yolk of an egg, then gradually mix the water.—A table-spoonful for a dose, four or five times a-day. In Catarrh.

Sirup of Tolu with Belladonna, &c.

R. Extracti Belladonnæ, gr. xij.

Vini Ipecacuanhæ, 3j.

Syrupi Senegæ, 3ss.

Misce et signa.—To take a tea-spoonful three or four times a-day, freely using gum water acidulated with lemon juice. In Coughs.

Infusion of Flaxseed, &c.

R. Semimum Lini, 5j.

Radicis Glycyrrhize, 3ss.

Aquæ bullientis, Oij.

Macerate for two or three hours near the fire in a covered vessel; strain, and add lemon juice sufficient to make it agreeable.

It may be given as a common drink in catarrh.

Decoction of Iceland Moss.

R. Lichenis Islandici, 3j.

Aquæ fontanæ, Oiss.

Boil to one pint, and strain.

This article once acquired great celebrity in coughs; but was overrated, and lost its reputation. It contains a bitter quality, which is sometimes an advantage in dyspepsia and phthisis. From this it may be freed if necessary, by macerating before boiling, and throwing the first liquor away. To be taken *ad libitum*.

Prussic or Hydrocyanic acid.

As prussic acid rises to the top of an aqueous mixture, thereby rendering the dose very uncertain, we prefer directing the patient to drop the dose each time into a solution of gum Arabic or simple sirup. It should be kept covered from the light, and not allowed to be accessible to those unacquainted with its power, as even a strong inhalation will sometimes prostrate an adult. The physician should also know after what process the acid is made that he prescribes. That of Scheele, who discovered it, affords an acid containing some water, and this may be unequal at different times. The process of Gay Lussac, yields a fluid free from admixture, and of course much more energetic than the former. Majendie directs the Prussic acid of Gay Lussac to be diluted with 8.5 times its weight of water, and this he denominates *Medicinal Prussic Acid*. This

remedy is doubtless very efficacious in some diseases, but it is to be regretted that it is liable to such inequality of strength. We are told by Majendie, that, left to itself in close vessels, it decomposes sometimes in *less than an hour*, and can scarcely be kept over fifteen days. This is to be understood only of the acid of Gay Lussac.

The Prussic acid of Brande, as kept in our shops, may be commenced in doses of a drop three times a-day in mucilago acaciæ, or sugar and water, and augmented one drop daily, until its action on the system is fully displayed.

Majendie directs the following, among other formulæ, for the exhibition of his medicinal Prussic acid.

Pectoral Mixture.

R. Acidi Hydrocyanici, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ℥vj.

Sacchari albi, ʒiss.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A pap-spoonful may be taken morning and evening, and gradually increased, (if necessary,) to six or eight spoonsful in the twenty-four hours—shaking the vial each time.

Prussic acid is also used externally, in the proportion of ʒij. to Oj., of water, or other fluids. In cancerous ulcers; dartre; and injected into the vagina, in cancer of the uterus.—See *Majendie's Formulary, Edit. 5th, p. 66.*

Another mode of administering Prussic acid is the following.

“In prescribing it I have mostly confined myself to a single prescription, which is a slight modification of that recommended by Dr. Granville of London.—Let half an ounce of gum Arabic be dissolved in seven ounces and a half of water, to which add half an ounce of sirup of tolu and twelve drops of Prussic acid prepared according to the formula of the London Pharmacopœia. Of this mixture, a table-spoonful may be

taken every three hours,—a medium dose which I prefer in commencing the use of so powerful a medicine.”—*Morton's Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption*, p. 132.

Cyanide of Potassium.

By dissolving this substance in eight times its weight of distilled water, it becomes the hydrocyanate of potassa, and may be employed as a remedy in the same doses as Prussic acid. It is said to exercise the same power over the system as the latter, with the advantage of being a more uniform and permanent medicine.

Mixture of Cyanide of Potassium.

R. Potassi hydrocyanici medicatæ, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.

Sacchari purificati, ʒiss.

Fiat solutio.—Dose—a table-spoonful night and morning.

Majendie.

Cyanide of Potassium.

R. Potassii cyanidi, gr. ss.

Aquæ lactucæ, ʒij.

Syrup althææ, ʒj.

Fiat mistura.—Dose—a table-spoonful every two hours.—*Majendie.*

Pills of Cyanide of Potassium.

R. Potassii cyanidi,

Amyli, Ȑ. gr. iv.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ vijj. Dose—a pill night and morning.

The preceding preparations are chiefly administered in pectoral affections, as Asthma, Bronchitis, Phthisis, &c.

The various preparations of Iodine and Bromine are also used as expectorants. For the formulæ, see *Alternatives*.

Mixture of Gum Ammoniac, &c.

R. Mistura Ammoniaci, ʒij.

Tincturæ Castorei, ʒss.

Syrupi Tolutani, ʒss.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. v.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒj.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A small table spoonful every three or four hours in troublesome cough.

Dr. Meigs.

Mixture of Morphia and Tolu.

R. Oxymellis Scillæ, ʒiss.

Syrupi Tolutani, ʒss.

Acetatis Morphiæ, gr. ij.

Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful may be taken every two or three hours, *pro re nata*. In Phthisis pulmonalis, and other diseases attended with troublesome cough.

Dr. Meigs.

Tolu with Morphia and Antimony.

R. Mucilaginis gummi Arabici, Oj.

Syrupi Tolutani, ʒij.

Morphiæ sulphatis, gr. iss vel ij.

Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ij.

Misce, et signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours.

Morton on Consumption, page 123.

Decoction of Seneka Root.

R. Radicis Polygalæ senegæ contusæ, ʒj.

— Glycyrrhize, ʒss.

Aquæ destillatæ, Oiss.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

This decoction is serviceable in pectoral diseases. In croup, the author has seen it productive of great benefit.

INHALATION.

Inhalation is a means of applying remedies directly to the lungs. A good instrument for this purpose is the

Inhaler of Mudge ; but as a substitute the common tea-pot may be used, or a funnel inverted over a bowl. The substances usually selected for inhalation are—the steam of warm water : the steam of vinegar, produced by pouring it into boiling water ; and various other articles next to be enumerated.

Also, Balsam Tolu, as follows:—

R. Balsami Tolutani, $\frac{3}{2}$ j.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Misce.—To be inhaled in diseases of the lungs.

Ether is also used alone, or impregnated. When saturated with cicuta, and inhaled from a wine-glass, it is said to be serviceable in protracted catarrh, pneumonia, consumption, &c. Dr. Morton advises Dr. Pearson's formula, which consists in keeping a drachm of powdered cicuta in an ounce of ether for a week. A tea-spoonful or two of this impregnated fluid may be inhaled at a time, and repeated thrice per diem.—*Morton on Consumption, page 136.* The same practitioner has more recently recommended the following formula.

Ethereal Tincture of Iodine and Cicuta for Inhalation.

R. Iodinæ, gr. viij.

Conii foliorum, gr. xvij.

Etheris sulphurici, $\frac{3}{2}$ ij.

Macerate the ingredients together for 24 hours or more. Half a tea-spoonful at a time is to be breathed from a wine-glass grasped in the warm hand, and repeated twice or thrice a-day.

The following is Dr. Scuddamore's recipe for Iodine Inhalation :

R. Iodinæ,

Iodidi potassii, $\ddot{\text{a}}$. gr. vj.

Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ v $\frac{1}{2}$ vj.

Alcohol, $\frac{3}{2}$ j.

Mix, and use for inhalation.

"I usually commence with a drachm of this mixture, proceeding gradually to the extent of half an ounce, (rarely more,) putting two-thirds the dose for the first half of the time (10, 15, or 20 minutes,) and the other third for the remainder, always adding thirty minims of a saturated tincture of conium, with an increase if the cough be very irritable. Occasionally I add some saturated tincture of ipecacuanha; and when the respiration is spasmodically affected, some ætherial tincture of lobelia inflata."—*Scuddamore.*

Stramonium is an article recommended particularly in asthma and consumption. The root is cut, dried, and smoked from a common pipe.

Fumigations of *tar* and *turpentine* are also recommended from high authority. The former is said to have cured consumption. It usually is applied by placing the tar on a dish over coals, and suffering it slowly to evaporate:—but a far neater and more effectual mode is that practised by Sir Alexander Crichton, viz: "an ounce of potash is added to every pound of tar, in order that the latter may be deprived of its pyroligneous acid. The two ingredients being well mixed, should be first boiled for a few minutes in the open air, in order to disengage any impurities, and then be kept at a simmer in the room of the patient. This is effected by putting the mixture in an iron vessel, and placing the latter over a spirit lamp, or some analogous contrivance. In this way, not only a chamber, but an entire house, is speedily pervaded by a most agreeable vapour, which, although it may at first excite some disposition to cough, both in healthy and sick persons, very soon in a majority of cases, allays this symptom, and with it a great proportion of the patient's distress."—*Morton ut supra.*

The fumes of *resin* are frequently employed by Dr. Parrish, of this city; he directs it to be put on a hot shovel, or coals, and allows the patient to inhale it gradually until it is ascertained whether it can be borne. To some persons it is very agreeable, while the lungs of others cannot tolerate it. He has found it beneficial

in debility of the lungs, whether idiopathic or the result of disease; and also advises it in pertussis and phthisis.

In some cases of croup, the inhalation of ether or Hoffman's anodyne, will often procure prompt relief, and gain time for the application of general remedies.

Chlorine gas has also been much used by inhalation, not pure, however, but mixed or diluted with atmospheric air. For this purpose a little acid of any kind may be dropped gently on a mixture of chloride of lime, by which means the chlorine is gradually disengaged, and is inhaled as it rises; or, the air of a room may be charged with it in like manner. It has been much commended in Bronchitis and the kindred affections, but is getting into disuse from its manifest inefficacy.*

* *Fumigation of Chlorine.*

R. Muriatis Soda, ℥vj.

Oxidi Manganesii, ʒv.

Aque ℥vj.

Acidi Sulphurici, ℥vj.

Mix the salt and manganese, and add at proper intervals the acid and water, mingled. When used in the wards of hospitals or other infected apartments, the patients should be previously removed. For the method of preparing the different chlorides used as disinfecting agents, see *Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*, Vol. I. No. 4.

C L A S S V I I.

E M M E N A G O G U E S.

EMMENAGOGUES are those medicines which promote the menstrual discharge, or restore it when entirely suppressed. Although by some authors the specific action of these medicines on the uterus has been questioned, if not denied, yet by others, whose authority is equally to be trusted, it has been fully acknowledged.

It must, however, be observed, that Amenorrhœa occurs under opposite states of the system; and where general *debility* appears to be the cause of the local disease, it may be advisable to accompany the emmenagogue with an active course of tonics. While, on the contrary, if the obstruction be the effect of a plethoric habit, bleeding, cathartics, &c., are essential preliminaries to the successful exhibition of a specific remedy.

POWDERS.

Powder of Hieræ Picra.

R. Pulveris Hieræ picræ, 3j.

Divide in chartulas vj.—One three times a-day.

This article is placed under the head of cathartics, but it is a remedy so generally employed as an emmenagogue, that it appears necessary also to insert it here.

Powder of Madder.

R. Pulveris Rubiæ tinctori, $\frac{2}{3}$ ss.

Signa.—A small tea-spoonful to be taken morning, noon and night, in sugar and water.

There are three or four qualities of madder, which circumstance may account for the frequent failure of this medicine. Dr. Dewees frequently employed it.

Powder with Savin, &c.

R. Sabinæ exsiccatæ,

Pulveris Zingiberis, $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

— Potassæ sulphatis, $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.

Fiant pulveres vj.—Signa.—One to be taken twice a-day.

Powder with Savin and Cantharides.

R. Pulveris Sabinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.

— Cantharidum, gr. ij.

Misce et divide in pulveres iv.—Signa.—One to be taken every night, on going to bed.

Powder of Spurred Rye.

R. Pulveris Secalis cornuti, $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.

Divide in chartulas iv.—Of which one may be taken morning and night, in sugar and water.

Drs. Chapman and Dorsey have placed this substance under the head of Emmenagogues, though we are not aware that it has ever been successfully employed as such.

Pills of Myrrh, Sulphate of Iron, &c.

R. Gummi Myrrhæ,

Sulphatis Ferri, $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

Carbonatis Potassæ,

Saponis purificati, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

Fiat massa, in pilulas xl. dividenda.—Of which two may be taken morning, noon and night. In that suppression of the catamenia which is incident to phthisis pulmonalis.

Hooper's Pills.

R. Sulphatis Ferri, 3j.

Pulveris Sennæ,

— Jalapæ,

— Super-tartratis Potassæ; aa. 3ss.

— Zingiberis, gr. xij.

Syrupi simplicis q. s.—ut fiat massa, in pilulas xxv., dividenda.

The patient is directed to take three twice in the day, followed by twenty drops of the tinctura ferri muriatis in a glass of some bitter infusion.

This compound is sold by the apothecaries as a patent medicine.

Pills of Aloes, Sulphate of Iron, &c.

R. Sulphatis Ferri exsiccati, 3j.

Pulveris Aloes, 3ij.

— Caryophylli, gr. v.

Terebinthinæ venetæ, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.—Signa.—One to be taken three times a-day.

DECOCTIONS, TINCTURES, &c.

Decoction of Seneka.

R. Radicis Senegæ contusæ, 3j.

Corticis Aurantiarum, ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.

Let the Seneka simmer over a slow fire until the fluid be reduced one-third; add the orange-peel, cover until cool, and then strain.

Dr. Chapman observes—"My rule in the administration of the medicine in these cases, (that is, of Amenorrhœa,) is to give about four ounces of the decoction, more or less, during the day, according to the circumstances of the case. But at the time when the menstrual effort is expected to be made, and until the discharge is actually induced, I push the dose as far as the stomach will allow, having given as much as two ounces every hour."—*Therapeutics, Vol. II. p. 38.*

Infusion of Ergot.

R. Secalis Cornuti contusi, ʒij.

Aquæ bullientis, ȝvj.

Fiat infusio.—To be given by spoonful, in protracted parturition occasioned by deficiency of contractile power in the uterus.

For the same purpose the powder may also be given in doses of ʒj., as well as to assist in arresting uterine hemorrhage, and to assist the expulsion of the placenta.

Decoction of Ergot.

R. Secalis cornuti, ȝj.

Aquæ, Oiiss.

Boil gradually down to two pints, and give a table-spoonful every fifteen minutes. Used in the same circumstances as the infusion.

Tincture of Ergot.

R. Secalis cornuti, ȝiiss.

Spiritus tenuioris, Oj.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. This is the formula used in Guy's Hospital. Dose twenty drops to a dram.

Sirup of Ergot.

R. Secalis cornuti, gr. xx.

Extracti Opii, gr. ȝ.

Syrupi simplicis, ȝvij.

M.—Dose an ounce (two table-spoonsful) *pro re nata*, in engorgement of the uterus. *Lisfranc.*

Decoction of Madder.

R. Pulveris Rubiæ tinctori, ȝj.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Simmer for fifteen minutes—and add—

Caryophylli contusi, ȝj.

Signa.—When cool, strain and give a wine-glassful every three hours, a short time before the expected return of the menstrual discharge.—

See Dewees on Females, p. 74.

Mixture of Camphor, &c.

R. Camphoræ, 3j.

Spiritus vini rectificati, q. s.—ut fiat pulvis: dein adde—

Pulveris gummi Arabici, 3j.

Sacchari albi, q. s.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, 3j.

Fiat mistura.

This mixture would more properly appear under the head of Narcotics, but as Dr. Dewees considers it particularly efficacious in dysmenorrhœa, we have given it a place with Emmenagogues. He directs “one-half the above draught to be given the instant pain is experienced, and if not relieved in an hour or two, the remainder to be given.”—*Syst. Mid. p. 158.*

Tincture of Hellebore.

R. Tincturæ Hellebori nigri, 3j.

Signa.—A tea-spoonful three times a-day, increasing the quantity as the stomach will admit of it.

Tincture of Hellebore, Myrrh, &c.

R. Tincturæ Hellebori nigri, 3ss.

— Myrrhæ, 3j.

— Cantharidum, 3ij.

Fiat mistura.—The patient may take thirty drops, three times a-day, in a little sugar and water.

Tincture of Savin, &c.

R. Tincturæ Sabinæ compositæ, 3j.

— Hellebori nigri, 3ss.

— Castorei, 3ij.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—To take forty drops three times a-day, in any vehicle.

Tincture of Guaiacum, (Deweess.)

R. Pulveris Guaiaci, 3iv.

Carbonatis Soda vel Potassæ, 3iss.

Pulveris Pimentæ, 3j.

Alcoholis diluti, ffj.

Misce.—“Digest for a few days.—The volatile spirit of ammonia to be added *pro re nata*, in the proportion of a drachm or two, to every four ounces of tincture.”

The above formula is different from that adopted in the Pharmacopœias, for which reason we have inserted it here. Dr. Dewees remarks that after nearly thirty-five years' experience with this tincture, he has never known it to fail in restoring the *suppressed catamenia*, where the suppression was an *idiopathic disease*. He gives it morning, noon and night, in doses of a tea-spoonful in a little sweetened milk; and sometimes in a little Madeira, Sherry, or Teneriffe wine. It is occasionally necessary to continue the medicine for some weeks, on which occasion, the dose must be judiciously augmented.—*System Midwifery*, p. 149.

Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum, &c.

R. Tincturæ Guaiaci volatilis, ʒj.

Balsami Copaibæ, ʒss.

Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful two or three times a-day.

In cases of amenorrhœa connected with general debility.

Tincture of Iodine.

R. Iodini optimi, ʒij.

Spiritus vini rectificati, ʒj.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, ʒij.

Fiat tinctura.—Signa.—From ten to twenty drops twice a-day, gradually increasing it forty drops.

We are informed by M. Durand, apothecary of this place, that the above is a saturated tincture. Dr. Bell commends it in amenorrhœa, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c.

From its great activity it requires to be cautiously administered.

Solution of Iodide of Potassa.

R. Potassii Iodidi, 3j.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.

Fiat solutio.—Signa.—Thirty drops of this solution are directed by Dr. Bell in the above cases.—See *N. A. M. and S. Journal, Oct. 1828.*

Injection of Aqua Ammoniæ, &c.

R. Aquæ Ammoniæ, gtt. xx.

Lactis recentis, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Misce.—Signa.—This quantity to be thrown into the vagina three or four times a-day in amenorrhœa.

Tincture of Cantharides, (Deweess.)

This tincture, as prepared from the formula of Dr. Dewees, differs from that kept in the shops in strength only. Ten drops may be taken three times a-day, and gradually increased ; and, if necessary, until strangury is induced.

Mixture of Muriate of Iron, &c.

R. Tincturæ Muriatis Ferri,

— Aloes compositæ, $\frac{aa}{3}$. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

— Castorei, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Take a tea-spoonful three times a-day in a wine-glassful of chamomile tea.

Tincture of Hieræ Picra.

R. Tincturæ Hieræ Picræ, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Signa.—A tea-spoonful may be taken three times a-day in sugar and water.

Compound Tincture of Aloes.

R. Tincturæ Aloes et Myrrhæ, $\frac{7}{3}$ j.

Dose.—A tea-spoonful *pro re nata.*

C L A S S V I I I .

A N T H E L M I N T I C S .

ANTHELMINTICS are medicines employed to destroy and bring away worms from the alimentary canal. They are also termed Vermifuges.

The only unequivocal proof of the existence of worms in the alimentary canal is the ejection of some of them *per anum*, or, as sometimes happens, by the mouth. When, in such cases vermifuges are resorted to, they must be persevered in for several days, with the occasional intervention of an active cathartic.

POWDERS.

Calomel with Gamboge.

R. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. v.

Pulveris Gambogiæ, gr. vj vel x.

Misce.—For an adult.—To be taken in sirup early in the morning.

Gamboge is sometimes given in doses of fifteen or twenty grains for the tape-worm, and is highly spoken of in such cases.

Calomel with Pink-Root.

R. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. iv.

Pulveris Spigeliæ, gr. x.

Misce.—Signa.—To be taken two mornings in succession, and on the afternoon of the second day, followed by a dose of castor oil or senna and manna.—For children upwards of four years old.

Pink-Root with Savin, &c.

- R. Pulveris Spigeliae,
 ——— Sennae, $\frac{aa}{3}$. $\frac{Dij.}{ij.}$
 ——— Sabinæ, gr. $xij.$

Fiant chartulæ vj.—Signa.—One every morning till three are taken, then give a dose of castor oil; if the effect is not produced, the remainder may be exhibited after the same manner.

Common Salt with Cochineal.

- R. Sodii Chloridi, $zij.$
 Coccinellæ pulverizatae, gr. xv.

Fiant doses vj.—Signa.—One every morning, following the last dose with some purgative medicine.

Dr. Rush speaks in high terms of this remedy.

Carbonate of Iron.

- R. Carbonatis Ferri, $zj.$
 Divide in chartulas iij.—One powder to be taken before breakfast.

Of this remedy, also, the late Professor Rush had a very favourable opinion. He gave it in doses of from 5 gr. to 5ss. to children of from one year old to ten, and sometimes in half ounce doses, with safety and success. It is chiefly used in tape-worm.—See *Observ. and Inquiries*, p. 243.

Powder of Male Fern.

Give of the powder of the Male Fern Root from one to three drachms, in a large cupful of any distilled water, early in the morning. If the stomach should reject it, the powder must be repeated again, as soon as the sickness has gone off, in the same quantity. When it has been upon the stomach about two hours, a strong cathartic bolus made of calomel and gamboge, (eight or ten grs. of the last and five or six grs. of the first,) must be taken, and worked off with a draught of green tea every now and then: and its operation may be still farther promoted, if necessary, by half an ounce, or $3vj.$ of salts, dissolved in warm water. Till the worm comes away, which

generally happens on the same day, the patient is to take nothing but broth. If, however, the worm should not be discharged, either wholly or in part, the powder is to be repeated with the same regimen, the next day. In the tape-worm.—*Nouffer.*

It has been suggested, and with some probability, that the purge directed to follow this medicine is that on which the greatest reliance is to be placed.

Tin Electuary.

R. Pulveris Stanni, 3vj. vel $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

* Sacchari liquidi, 3iv.

Misce.—Two or three table-spoonsful may be given early in the morning; to be repeated until the whole be taken, and then followed by an active cathartic.

The efficacy of this substance is said to be increased by combination with sulphur, by which means sulphuretted hydrogen would be generated, and the worm destroyed by this offensive gas. Larger doses than those mentioned are sometimes prescribed.

Cowhage Electuary.

R. Spicularum Dolichi, 3j.

Mellis liquidi, q. s.—ut fiat electuarium.—Dose, a tea-spoonful to a child two or three years old; to be given before breakfast in the mornings of three successive days, and then followed by a brisk cathartic. In *Lumbrici*.

Vermifuge Bolus.

R. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. ij.

Seminum Artemisiæ santonicæ, gr. viij.

Camphoræ, gr. vj.

Syrupi, q. s.—ut fiat bolus.

To be repeated *pro re nata*—for children of four or six years of age.
Ratier's Formulary.

* Molasses. Any sirup will, of course, answer the same purpose.

INFUSIONS, DECOCTIONS, &c.

Infusion of Pink-Root, &c., vulgo, Worm-Tea.

R. Radicis Spigeliae Marilandicæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.

Sennæ foliorum, 3ij.

Mannæ optimæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ j.

Seminum Fœniculi, 3ij vel $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.

Aquaæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.—Signa.—A wine-glassful may be given to a child of two years old, three or four times a-day.

Pills of Venice Turpentine, &c.

R. Terebinthinæ venetæ, 3j.

Extracti Hyosciami, gr. iv.

Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. viij.

Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas singulas gr. ij.

Of these four are to be taken every three hours, and during the entire period, the patient is to take only weak broth, tea, or coffee.

They are strongly recommended by some of the German practitioners in tape-worm.

Infusion of Pink-Root.

R. Radicis Spigeliae, $\frac{3}{2}$ j.

Aquaæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio. Of which a child may take from one to two table-spoonsful at a dose; an adult from $\frac{3}{2}$ j to $\frac{3}{2}$ iv.

The spigelia sometimes produces violent effects in children, whence the necessity of caution in its use.

Decoction of the Geoffrea Bark.

R. Corticis Geoffreæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ j.

Aquaæ Oij.

To be boiled over a slow fire until it assumes the colour of amber or Madeira wine.—Dose for adults four table-spoonsful; for children two or three years old, one table-spoonful; and so in proportion to

the age and strength of the patient.—The dose of the extract of this medicine is stated by Dr. Chapman to be three grains, and of the powder, 3ss.

We are not aware that the above remedy has been much employed in this city. Cold water is to be avoided while using it; and if any unpleasant consequence follows its exhibition, and particularly if an overdose has been taken, our best resource is Oleum Ricini, together with tepid water acidulated with lemon juice, or some other vegetable acid.

Mixture of Worm-seed Oil.

R. Olei Chenopodii, 3j.

Sacchari albi,

Gummi Arabici, aa. 3iss.

Misce, secundum artem; tunc adde—

Aquaæ Menthae sativæ, 2ijss.

A tea-spoonful of this preparation may be given four times a-day for two days in succession, and then purged off with castor oil or salts.—For children of three to eight years old.

This is a vermifuge of considerable reputation in this country. It is generally used in *Lumbrici* and *Ascarides*; though we have heard of its having been successfully given for *Tænia*, but in much larger doses.

Spirit of Turpentine.

Is recommended for *Tape-worm*, in doses of 3ss to 2ij daily, taken in honey.

Dr. Chapman speaks highly of this remedy; and the safety of such doses seems to be now fully established.

Olive Oil and Ammonia.

R. Olei Olivarum, 2vij.

Spiritus Ammoniæ aromatici, 3ij.

Dose, three spoonsful night and morning.

This mixture is highly spoken of by some authors, and may be given in much larger quantities; if it should not purge, it should be followed by some aloetic or other cathartic preparation.

Decoction of the Bark of Pomegranate.

R. *Corticis radicis Granati*, 3ij.

Aqua destillatae, Oiss.

To be boiled away one-half, and given in doses of an ounce several times in the day.

"The efficacy of the bark of the root of the Pomegranate," says Dr. Ainslie, (Mat. Med. of Hindooostan,) "as a remedy for the tape-worm, is now well established in India."—*Paris, vol. ii. p. 173.*

Aloetic Enema.

R. *Gummi Aloes*, 3ij.

Lactis recentis, Oj.

Fiat enema.—The half of this may be given to a child eight or ten years old. In Ascarides.

Spirits of Turpentine with Hartshorn.

R. *Olei Cornu Cervi foetidi*, 3ss.

— *Terebinthinæ*, 3iss.

Misce, et signa.—A tea-spoonful to be given every morning. In Tænia. *M. Chabert.*

Spirit of Turpentine, Ether, &c.

R. *Olei Terebinthinæ*, 3ss.

Ætheris sulphurici, 3ij.

Pulveris gummi Arabici, 3ss.

Aqua Chamæmelæ destillatae, 3xvj.

Misce, et signa.—Two table-spoonsful to be taken morning and evening. In Tænia. *Dr. Frank.*

Enema of Champhor, &c.

R. *Camphoræ*, 3j.

Olei olivarum, 3ij.

Misce pro enemate.

This preparation is particularly adapted to *Ascarides*, and should be freely thrown up the rectum for three or four successive nights. No remedy is more effectual than this in relieving the intolerable itching caused by those worms.

Enemata are the most certain of all remedies in *Ascarides*; they may be made of various substances, such as solution of asafoetida, of common salt, hepar sulphuris, pure olive oil, soap, aloes, &c., &c.

CLASS IX.

EPISPASTICS.

“By the ancients, all the external applications which redden or inflame the skin, were called *Epispastics*, and these were designated according to the several degrees of effect:—the slightest, entitled *phænigmoi*; the next, *sinapismi*; the more active, *vesicatorii*; and the strongest, *caustici*.”

We shall, however, as heretofore, follow the arrangement adopted by Dr. Chapman, and divide them into Rubefacients, Blisters, and Caustics; and with him, too, we shall first speak of *Blisters*.

As a general rule, blisters should remain on the patient six or eight hours, in order to ensure their full effect. There are individuals, however, whose skins are so delicate, that a shorter application will answer every purpose; in children it is seldom necessary to leave them on longer than three or four hours. When they are applied to the scalp, twelve hours are almost universally required; and Dr. Chapman directs the hair to be shaved, if possible, some hours before the application is made.

The usual dressing, when a blister is taken off, is basilicon ointment, or simple cerate, according to the urgency of the case, or irritability of the system. In order to keep it open, the weak epispastic, or savin ointment, will be found sufficient.

In acute disease, these remedies ought never to precede those means which have a tendency to reduce inflammatory action. It is generally admitted, that otherwise employed, they do harm; though there are individuals of acknowledged experience who say "they can bring a patient to the blistering point at pleasure;" and in pleurisy, and some other acute diseases, apply them soon after a free bleeding. Blisters should be placed as near the affected part as possible. In fevers they are usually put on the inside of the forearms or legs, back of the neck, or between the shoulders.

When the system is very prostrate, they should be applied to the inside of the thighs, or the last two places mentioned: for when the circulation is languid in the extremities, they seldom draw well, and are even liable to produce gangrene by exhausting the little vitality that remains.

When, from peculiarity of constitution, *strangury* is produced by them, we must take them off after 3 or 4 hours, and bathe the part with sweet oil, or apply a poultice, giving at the same time diluent drinks, such as flaxseed tea or barley water, with the sweet spirits of nitre; camphor or parsley tea; bladders also half filled with warm water should be applied to the pubes. An opium suppository or injection will be found very advantageous. A poultice of ground flaxseed or starch is often serviceable, and a warm bath affords prompt relief. Prevention, however, is better than cure; and in irritable constitutions, or in persons disposed to strangury, the blistering ointment, before being spread, should be rubbed up with three or four grains of opium and three or four times as much camphor, before it is spread. This preventive seldom fails. Blisters are rendered much less irritating by covering them with a fine gauze, which, if it be pressed in close contact with the plaster, will not prevent or materially retard its operation.

MASS. MED. COLL.

Epispastic Ointment.

R. Cerae flavæ,

Resinæ,

Axungiæ Porcinæ, $\text{aa. } 3\text{vj}.$

Melt over a slow fire, and when at the temperature of 98° add slowly—

Pulveris Cantharidum, 3vijss.

Misce, et fiat unguentum.

If the cantharides be united with the melted plaster before it is partially cooled, they are liable to be injured by the heat.

In employing this ointment, the margin of the blister should be covered with adhesive plaster, in order to confine it to its place, and prevent its creating unnecessary irritation. Another mode is to draw straps across it diagonally, which plan we generally prefer; it prevents the blister from rising in the middle, and thereby partially defeating its object.

It is mentioned in Paris' *Pharmacologia*, that the flies may be deprived of their power of producing strangury by first boiling them in water.

RUBEFACIENTS.

The substances called Rubefacients not unfrequently vesicate on very delicate skins. The term, therefore, is relative. They are employed for the same purpose as Blisters, and are often good substitutes for them.

Plaster of Mercurial Ointment, Camphor, &c.

R. Unguenti Hydrargyri, $\tilde{3}\text{j.}$

Olei Terebinthinæ,

Camphoræ, $\text{aa. } 3\text{ij.}$

Cerati simplicis, $\tilde{3}\text{j.}$

Fiat unguentum secundum artem. Used as a rubefacient over the hypochondriac region, when blisters are precluded.

Tartar Emetic Plaster.

This may be made by sprinkling the powdered Tartrate of Antimony on the surface of a Burgundy pitch or adhesive plaster, or on one made by spreading Basilicon, or simple ointment, on leather or linen. In either way the margin should be left clean.

Tartar emetic requires a longer time to produce its effect than the ordinary blister; the irritation is of a peculiar and very painful kind.

Tartar Emetic Ointment.

R. Tartratis Antimonii, ʒj.

Axungiæ Porcinæ, ʒj.

Misce secundum artem.

This ointment, when applied to the skin, is a slow but certain means of exciting an eruption. We have given the formula of Dr. Hannay, of Glasgow, in Scotland. Dr. Jenner recommended a much larger proportion of the antimony.

Tartar Emetic and Corrosive Sublimate.

R. Tartratis Antimonii, ʒj.

Chloridi Hydrargyri, gr. v.

Aquæ destillatae, ʒj.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, ʒj.

Solve sales in aqua, dein adde spiritum.

This solution is applied by wetting the fingers with it, and rubbing it on the part. The rubbing should be continued for five or ten minutes, and after some hours a pustular eruption will appear.—Dr. Hannay's essay, “*De Tartratis Antimonii Usu Externo*,” p. 26.

It has been extolled in pertussis, dyspnœa, catarrh, pains in the chest, &c., and in the removal of incipient tumours.

It has been ascertained by the illustrious Jenner and others, that Tartar Emetic employed for an undue

length of time externally, will produce violent effects upon the system.

We find in a note in Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, vol. ii. p. 283, that Dr. Francis mentions two cases where Tartar Emetic Ointment, excessively used, produced effects similar to those at times arising from the outward application of arsenic. Majendie and Brodie ascertained by experiments upon animals, that inserted into wounds its effects resemble those produced by internal exhibition.

Granville's Ammoniated Counter-irritant, or Antidynous Lotions.

These preparations act with great celerity, and are now in common use. They are formed of *three ingredients*, mixed in certain proportions, according to the urgency of the case.

1. The first ingredient is the *strongest liquor of ammonia* (*liquor ammoniæ fortissimus*) which is made by saturating a given quantity of distilled water, contained in a glass receiver surrounded by ice, with ammoniacal gas, obtained in the usual way from a mixture of equal parts of hydrochlorate of ammonia and recently slaked lime, both reduced to a fine powder. The water, by this process, may be made to take up nearly eight hundred times its bulk of ammoniated gas, and is three times the strength of the liquor ammoniæ of the London Pharmacopeia.

2. The second ingredient is distilled spirits of Rosemary, prepared by taking two $\frac{1}{2}$ s of the tips or small leaves of fresh Rosemary, and eight pints of alcohol, which are infused together for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, and after adding as much water as will first prevent the empyreumatic smell, distil over seven pints.

3. The third ingredient is spirit of camphor, made as follows: To four oz. of pure camphor, add two pints of alcohol, so as to dissolve the camphor, which solution should be filtered.

Of the preceding ingredients, Dr. Granville prepares two ammoniated lotions, differing in strength; viz.

The Milder Ammoniated Lotion.

(*Lotto ammoniata mitior.*)

R. Liquoris ammoniæ fortissimi, 3j.

Spiritus rosmarinii, 3vj.

— camphoræ, 3ij.

Misc.

The Stronger Ammoniated Lotion.

(Lotio ammoniata fortior.)

R. Liquoris ammoniae fortissimi, 3x.

Spiritus rosmarinæ, $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.

— camphoræ, 3ij.

Misce.*

As to the method of applying these counter-irritants, we shall use the words of their inventor, Dr. Granville. "First impregnate with the colourless and transparent liquid, either a piece of linen folded six or seven times to the size of the part intended to be covered, or a piece of thick and coarse flannel; and, secondly, lay either of them on the spot, pressing with the hand at the same time, very steadily and firmly, the said linen or flannel, over which there should be placed a thick towel, doubled several times, so that not only the evaporation of the lotion may be impeded, but the hand employed in pressing the application to the part may not suffer damage from any evaporation, or from contact with the liquid. In some parts of the body more convenient than the others, the readiest and most effectual mode of pressing down the application is, by tying over it a towel or thick bandage; but to this mode there is the objection that we cannot, under certain circumstances, infect the part as quickly and as often as required, so as to judge, from the effect of the application, when to stop, or how long to persevere in using it."†

When applied to the temples, forehead, jaws, or chin, great care must be taken to prevent the effluvia from affecting the eyes and nostrils. The skin should be examined in a minute or two after the application, in order to see the effect produced. When the pain is severe after the lotion is removed, simple diluent washes, and warm water is perhaps the best, will speedily allay it. Vesication will generally take place in from two to five minutes, and even in a minute in some persons: but where cauterization is requisite, ten, or twelve minutes may be necessary. The irritated or denuded surface may be dressed according to existing indications, with a simple poultice, tepid fomentation, cerate or irritating ointments.

The *Pommade Ammoniacale* of M. Goudret, which belongs to this series of counter irritants, is made as follows:

* Dunglison, New Remedies, p. 504.

† GRANVILLE. Counter-irritation, its Principles and Practice, p. 39.

R. *Adipis*, 3vj.

Olei amygdalarum, 3iss.

Ammoniae liquidæ (25°) 3vj.

Melt the lard, mix the oil with it, and pour them into a wide-mouthed vial with a glass stopper; then add the ammonia, close the bottle, mix the contents together by shaking, and keep the mixture in a cool place. If the skin is to be excited, perspiration to be re-established, or some sub-cutaneous engorgement to be dissipated, light and hasty practices accomplish these objects. If a rubefacient effect is desirable, spread the ointment thickly on linen, and apply it for one or two minutes. For vesication, continue the application for five or six minutes; and by a farther continuance absolute cauterization is speedily produced.

These powerful preparations are used in a great variety of diseases, and in all cases when speedy and powerful counter-irritation is demanded; as in Neuralgia and rheumatic affections generally, both acute and chronic; spasms, convulsions, gout, paralysis, inflammatory diseases of internal organs, diseases of the heart, sprains, &c. &c.

Instantaneous Vesication.

The French practitioners have a process for raising an instant blister. A piece of linen or paper being cut to the requisite size, is immersed in spirits of wine or brandy, or even cologne water, or spirits of camphor, whichever is most readily obtained. It is then laid on the part to be blistered, taking care that the moisture does not wet the surrounding surface. The flame of a lighted taper is then applied quickly over the surface of the paper, so as to cause ignition, which is almost instantaneous. At the conclusion of this operation, the cuticle is found detached and raised from the true skin beneath.

Ointment of Iodine and Calomel.

R. *Iodini*, partem j.

Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, partem iss.

Axungiæ, partes xlviij.

The iodine to be first united to the lard, and then the calomel added.

MM. Planc and Souberain, by whom this ointment is proposed, state that these are the only proportions that can be used, without leading to decompositions that will defeat the intention.

Ointment of Protoiodide of Mercury, &c.

R. Protoiodidi Hydrargyri, gr. vij.

Acetatis Morphiæ, gr. viij.

Axungiæ, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

Recommended by the French physicians in glandular swellings. The morphia is believed by them to prevent the unpleasant effects of iodine when used in the shape of ointment. *Pelletan.*

Ointment of Protoiodide of Mercury.

R. Protoiodidi Hydrargyri, ʒj.

Axungiæ, ʒiss.

Fiat unguentum.—Used to accelerate the cicatrization of inveterate venereal ulcers.

An ointment may be made in the same proportions of the *deutoiodide of mercury*. Of course to be used with more caution.

Ointment of Iodate of Zinc.

R. Iodatis Zincii, ʒj.

Axungiæ, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.—A drachm to be rubbed on the tumour twice a-day.

Dr. Ure recommends the above as a substitute for the ointment of hydriodate of potassa in glandular swellings.

Ointment of Hydriodate of Potash.

R. Hydriodatis Potassæ, ʒj.

Cerati simplicis, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

To be applied to scrofulous swellings, where the skin is unbroken.

Iodine Ointment.

R. Deuto-iodureti hydrargyri, gr. xv.

Adipis preparatae, $\frac{2}{3}$ ij.

Olei limonis, gtt. xx.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed as a curative application to syphilitic tubercles, chronic ulceration and other sequelæ of venereal. Its great activity requires caution in its use.

Ratier.

Simple Iodine Ointment.

R. Iodinæ, gr. iij.

Adipis, $\frac{2}{3}$ ij.

Fiat unguentum.

Used as the preceding preparation.

Iodine Liniment.

R. Linimenti saponis compositi, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

Tincturæ Iodinæ, $\frac{1}{3}$ j.

Misce.

Ointment of Iodide of Potassium.

R. Potassæ iodidi, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

Adipis, $\frac{2}{3}$ iss.

Fiat unguentum.—For Tetter and the kindred eruptions.

Lugol's Ointment of Ioduretted Iodide of Potassium.

R. Iodinæ, gr. xij.

Potassæ iodidi, $\frac{1}{2}$ iv.

Adipis, $\frac{2}{3}$ ij.

Fiat unguentum.—Used in scrofulous ophthalmia, ulcers, &c.

Ointment of Ioduretted Iodide of Potassium with Opium.

R. Iodinæ, gr. xvj.

Potassæ iodidi, $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

Tincturæ opii, $\frac{1}{3}$ ij.

Adipis, $\frac{2}{3}$ ij.

Fiat unguentum. Applied to scrofulous and other ulcers.—*Lugol.*

Ointment of Iodide of Arsenic.

R. Iodidi arsenici, gr. iiij.

Adipis preparatæ, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed in Lepra, Impetigo, and other cutaneous affections.

Ointment of Cyanide of Mercury.

R. Hydrargyri Cyanidi, gr. xij.

Adipis, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

Ointment of Iodide of Sulphur.

R. Iodureti Sulphuris, partes 5.

Adipis, partes 96.

Fiat unguentum.—In Diseases of the Skin.

Magendie.

Ointment of Bromium.

R. Adipis, ʒj.

Hydrobromatis Potassæ, gr. xxxiv.

Fiat unguentum.

Decoction of Turpentine and Cantharides.

R. Pulveris Cantharidum, ʒi.

Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒvij.

Boil them together for three hours, then filter.

This is the process usually followed by our apothecaries ; but we conceive thirty minutes' boiling would be quite sufficient, and the cantharides be less likely to be injured by the heat. It was first made by Dr. Hartshorne of this city, who has used it with great success in the typhoid state of fever. It is merely rubbed over the surface of the body.

Kentish Ointment.

R. Unguenti Resinæ flavæ, ʒij.

Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒij. vel ʒss.

Fiat unguentum.

This preparation has long been celebrated in burns and scalds. Care is requisite to avoid touching the sound skin, for turpentine occasionally inflames it severely.

Turpentine Liniment.

R. Olei Terebinthinæ, 3ij.

— Olivaram, 3ij.

Tincturæ Camphoræ, 3j.

Aquæ Ammoniæ, 3j.

Fiat linimentum.

Creosote Ointment.

R. Creosotis, gtt. xv.

Cerati simplicis, 3j.

Olei cinnamomi, gtt. vj.

Fiat unguentum.—In ulcers of a chronic character, and in cutaneous eruptions.

Digestive Ointment of the French Hospitals.

R. Unguenti terebinthinæ comp. 2ij.

Vitellum ovi j.

Olei olivarum, 3ij.

Misce.—Used in dressing indolent wounds and ulcers.

Ratier.

Sulphur Ointment.

R. Adipis Suilli, 1*1/2*j.

Sulphuris sublimati, 3vij.

Fiat unguentum.—Used in friction—three to six drachms at a time.

Mercurial Cerate.

R. Unguenti Hydrargyri, 2iv.

Cerati simplicis, 2x.

Fiat unguentum.—A dressing for venereal ulcers.

Ratier.

Ointment of Belladonna.

R. Extracti Belladonnæ, 3ij.

Aquæ destillatae, 2ij.

Adipis Suillæ, 2ij.

Misce.—Employed by M. Chaussier as a direct application to the neck of the uterus, in case of rigidity of that part.

Ratier.

Liniment with Camphor, &c.

R. Spiritus Camphorati, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Acidi aceticī fortis, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Fiat embrocatio.—To be applied to bruises, rheumatic parts, &c.

Soap Liniment, &c.

R. Linimenti saponis, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Aquæ Ammoniæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Tincturæ Opii, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Fiat linimentum.—To be used as above.

Liniment with Ammonia and Olive Oil, vulgo, Volatile Liniment.

R. Olei Olivarum,

Aquæ Ammoniæ, $\text{aa. } \frac{3}{4}$ j.

Misce.—This preparation is frequently employed in inflammation of the throat and other similar cases.

Liniment of Ammonia and Tartarized Antimony.

R. Linimenti Ammoniæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Tartratis antimonii, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Misce.—This is often applied to indolent tumours, and other swellings.

Liniment of Cantharides, &c.

R. Camphoræ, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Solve in decoeti Cantharidis cum terebinthina $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.—et adde—

Unguenti Hydrargyri fortis,

— simplicis, $\text{aa. } \frac{3}{4}$ j.

Fiat linimentum.—This preparation might be employed in cases of low fever, where it is desirable to rouse the system, and at the same time affect it with mercury; also in tumours.

Lotion of Cyanide of Potassium.

R. Potassii cyanidi, gr. xij.

Misturæ amygdalarum, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj.

Fiat lotio.—Used in Lichen, and other chronic eruptions.

Solution of Caustic Potash.

R. Potassæ puræ, ʒ iss.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒ ij.

Fiat solutio.—To be applied to the spine in cases of tetanus.

Dr. Hartshorne speaks in high terms of the beneficial effects of this solution in the above disease. The best mode of applying it, so as merely to produce a rubefacient action, is to tie a piece of sponge to a stick or common table fork, and apply it from the nape of the neck to the sacrum. When the solution is strong, the effect is powerful.

Compound Opiate Liniment.

R. Tincturæ Opii,

Spiritus Aetheris sulphurici,

— Camphoræ, ȳā. ʒ ij.

Fiat embrocatio.—To be applied to parts affected with rheumatism.

It is very useful in odontalgia, pain in the region of the ear, &c.

Opiate Liniment.

R. Olei olivarum, ʒ ij.

Tincturæ Opii, ʒ ij.

Aquæ acetatis plumbi, ȝ ss.

Misce.

Embrocation of Acetate of Ammonia.

R. Ammoniæ carbonatis, ʒ ij.

Acidi acetici, Oijj. vel q. s. ad saturandum:

Spiritus tenuis, Oiss.

Mix the ammonia with the vinegar, and after effervescence ceases, add the spirit.

To be applied in rheumatic affections; or mixed with linseed meal, it may be used as a poultice to chronic inflammations of the joints, &c.

Compound Liniment of Tar.

R. Petrolei Barbadensis, ʒj.

Camphoræ, ʒss.

Alcoholis, gtt. xl.

Fiat linimentum.—Powder the camphor by adding the spirit, and then mix the whole in a mortar.

To be applied over the joints in chronic rheumatism, &c., and especially where thickening of the ligaments is suspected.

Creosote Liniment.

R. Creosoti, gtt. x.

Olei Olivarum, ʒj.

Fiat linimentum.—In Herpes, &c.

Creosote Lotion.

R. Creosoti, gtt. x.

Aceti, ʒij.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒij.

Fiat lotio.—Applied in phagadenic ulceration.

Camphorated Oil.

R. Camphoræ, ʒj.

Olei Olivarum, ʒiv.

Tere, et fiat solutio; tunc adde,

Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒiss.

To be applied by rubbing with a piece of flannel; in deep-seated rheumatic pains.

Epithem with Tincture of Cantharides.

R. Pulveris Cantharidum, ʒj.

Spiritus vini rectificati, ʒiv.

Digest with a gentle heat for two days.—Strain and add—

Camphoræ, ʒss.

To be rubbed on the parts affected. In paralysis.

Epithem with Camphor and Carbonate of Ammonia.

- R. Spiritus Camphorati, ʒiv.
 Carbonatis Ammoniae, ʒss.
 Olei Juniperi,
 — Succini, ȳā. ʒij.

Misce.—To be employed in the same cases as the former.

Liniment of Oil of Amber, &c.

- R. Olei Succini rectificati, ʒij.
 —Olivarum, ʒss.
 Tincturæ Opii, ʒij.
 Spiritus vini Gallici, ʒiij.

Fiat linimentum.—Signa.—To be rubbed between the shoulders. In pertussis.

Cayenne Pepper and Alcohol Dilute.

- R. Pulveris Capsici, ʒij.
 Spiritus vini diluti, ʒvij.

Misce.—This preparation forms an excellent rubefacient in cases of low fever. Dr. Chapman recommends it strongly in sciatica, and other rheumatic affections.

In dyspepsia, and other diseases attended with cold feet, socks dusted with Cayenne pepper are very useful.

CATAPLASMS, &c.

Cataplasm of Pepper, &c.

- R. Seminum Sinapeos contu: ℥ss.
 Piperis nigri,
 Pulveris Zingiberis, ȳā. ʒj.
 Syrupi simplicis, q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

To be applied to the region of the stomach in severe pain or sickness; or, to the soles of the feet when revulsion is desirable.

Spice Plaster.

R. Pulveris Caryophillorum,
 ——— Cinnamomi,
 ——— Capsici annui, $\text{aa. } \frac{3}{2}\text{ss.}$

Misce, et adde—

Farinæ,
 Vini Gallici, aa. q. s. —ut fiat cataplasma.

Let the plaster, thus prepared, be made hot, and applied to the epigastric region.

Dr. Parrish was accustomed to speak in the highest terms of this plaster in cholera morbus.

Mustard Cataplasm.

R. Pulveris Sinapeos, $\frac{3}{2}\text{ij.}$
 Acidi acetici tepidi, q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

The uses of the mustard poultice are too well known to require description. It is frequently made by adding an equal quantity of wheat or rye flour; this should always be done for children, or other persons of delicate skins. It cannot generally be borne longer than a half hour or hour. Water may be substituted for vinegar.

Iodine Cataplasm.

R. Tincturæ Iodinæ, $\frac{3}{2}\text{ss.}$
 Pulveris Lini, $\frac{3}{2}\text{j.}$
 Farinæ avenæ, $\frac{3}{2}\text{ij.}$
 Aquæ q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

Applied to indolent ulcers, (especially those of a serofulous character) and to tumours of the same class.

Garlic Cataplasm.

The Garlic Cataplasm is employed with the same intention as the mustard, though much less active. It may be made by bruising the cloves of garlic, and mixing them in a common poultice of bread and milk. Onions may be substituted for garlic.

Cataplasma of Common Salt, &c.

R. Pulveris Lini,

Micæ panis singulorum partes æquales, Aquæ Soda muriatis saturatæ, q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

To be applied to indolent strumous swellings, and enlargements of the joints. When it produces irritation or inflammation, the common bread and milk poultice must be substituted; and the other re-applied when circumstances permit.

Cataplasma of Yeast.

R. Farinæ, libj.

Cerevisiae fermenti, Oss.

Misce.—This cataplasma is useful in stimulating foul ulcers and gangrenous wounds, and removing the unpleasant odour. It should be made with fresh yeast, and applied warm.

Cataplasma of Charcoal.

This cataplasma is made by stirring into the common bread and milk poultice as much finely powdered charcoal as it will bear. It is a very useful application to offensive ulcers; removing in a short time the fœtor, and disposing them to a more healthy aspect.

Cataplasms are made of carrots or turnips, by simply boiling them to softness, and beating them to a pulpy mass. Either furnishes a good poultice for cancerous and other painful sores.

Cloves.

Quilt some powdered cloves in flannel, and wring them out in hot brandy. Thus prepared, they form an excellent external application in colic, and great irritability of the stomach, as in cholera, &c.

Emollient Cataplasma.

R. Farinæ seminum Lini,

————— Hordei, āā. partes equales.

Aquæ vel lactis, q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

The milk or water may be warmed if desirable. Applied to inflammatory tumours.

Antiseptic Cataplasma.

R. *Cataplasmatis emollientis*, $\frac{3}{4}$ viij.

Pulveris Kino,

— *Camphoræ, aa. 3ij.*

Fiat cataplasma.—Applied to wounds and ulcers that have assumed an unhealthy action.

Hotel Dieu.

Resolvent Cataplasma.

R. *Cataplasmatis emollientis*, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

Acetatis plumbi, 3j.

Muriatis ammoniæ, 3ss.

Fiat cataplasma.—Applicable to tumours that require a gentle excitement.

Ratier's Formulary.

Warm Strengthening Plaster.

R. *Picis Burgundici, 3v.*

Unguenti Cantharidum, 3j.

Fiat emplastrum.—This plaster is applied in the same way, and used in all the cases for which Burgundy Pitch is prescribed. It is irritating, and sometimes draws a blister.

BATHS, FOMENTATIONS, &c.

The ordinary application of cold, tepid and shower baths is too well known to require any particular notice. The hot bath should be of a temperature of 93 to 96 degrees of Fahrenheit. It is designed to alleviate general or local irritation, and to induce repose and sleep. It is especially adapted to fevers with deficient capillary circulation, rheumatism, herpetic eruptions, paralytic affections, &c. The lower temperature is best adapted to cutaneous complaints, and to bring on relaxation of the skin during febrile irritation: the warmer temperature is suited to paralysis; and, as a general rule, more heat is desirable to act upon deep seated than on superficial diseases.

Vapour Baths are produced by the evaporation of boiling water in a suitable apparatus. They are used, like ordinary warm baths, in rheumatic and cutaneous

affections and in every case wherein profuse perspiration is desirable. They are avoided in persons labouring under pulmonary or cardiac disease, and in exhaustion from any cause.

Local Baths are admirably adapted to parts which are swelled and painful, and may consist of tepid water only, or their strength may be increased by the addition of saline, emollient, narcotic or stimulant substances.

Sulphurous Water, or Artificial Barèges Bath.

R. Sulphureti Potassæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

Aquæ, *cong.* xxx.

Mix for a bath. In cutaneous eruptions.

Sulphureo-Gelatinous Bath.

R. Sulphureti Potassæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ j vel $\frac{7}{8}$ iv.

Aquæ, *cong.* xxx.

Add to this solution,

Ichthyocollæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ j. vel $\frac{1}{2}$ j in Aquæ bullientis solutæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ x.

This bath, according to Dr. Green, (*Diseases of the Skin*, p. 240,) "is preferable to the artificial Barèges Bath, as it is neither irritating nor apt to occasion feverishness, which the common sulphurous water bath is. A cheaper and not less efficacious gelatine may be procured by dissolving from a pound and a half to two pounds of parchment-clippings in water by long boiling, or by using a neat's or a calf's foot for the purpose."

Emollient Bath.

To an ordinary tepid water bath, add a large cupful of thick gruel or paste, and mix it well with the water. These baths are suited to prurigo, eczema, lichen and impetigo.

Nitro-muriatic Acid Bath.

R. Acidi nitrici, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Acidi muriatici, $\frac{7}{8}$ j.

Mix, and add to the water of a tepid bath, which should then be about as sour as distilled vinegar.

Sublimate Bath.

R. Hydrargyri bichloridi, ʒij vel ʒj.

Aquæ tepidæ, cong. xxx.

Mix for a bath. Prescribed by the French physicians in syphilitic affections, when it is desirable to avoid the action of the medicine on the stomach. This plan is seldom resorted to, on account of the great risk of employing corrosive sublimate in such large quantity.

Alkaline Bath.

R. Potassæ carbonatis, ʒiv vel ʒvij.

Aquæ tepidæ, cong. xxx.

Mix for a bath. For promoting desquamation from the skin, and allaying itching in various forms of Prurigo.

Artificial Harrowgate Bath.

R. Soda muriatis, ℥vj.

Magnesiæ sulphatis, ʒij.

Potassæ sulphureti, ℥vj.

Aquæ, cong. xxx.

Mix for a bath.

Fomentation is a yet more restricted mode of applying fluids to the surface of the body, and is best accomplished by means of a sponge, flannel or soft cloth. To be efficacious it should be often repeated, and not allowed to get cold.

Stimulant Fomentation.

R. Vini rubri, Oij.

Mellis, ʒiv.

Misce.—This is an active fomentation, and is adapted to parts in a low state of vitality. *Ratier.*

Saponaceous Fomentation.

R. Spiritus vini gallici, Oij.

Saponis, ʒj.

Misce.—A resolvent in indolent tumours, and in sprains. *Ratier.*

Narcotic Fomentation.

R. Gum Opii, 3ij.

Aquæ, Oj.

Solve.—Adapted to painful affections of the joints, as chronic rheumatism, &c.

Ratier.

Narcotic Fomentation.

R. Foliorum Dulcamaraæ, 3ij.

Capsularum papaveris, 3ij.

Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Fiat infusum.—Employed as a soothing application to irritable surfaces.

Mustard Fomentation.

R. Farinæ sinapeos, 3iv.

Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Misce.—By wetting cloths in this fluid and applying them to the skin, irritation may be prolonged to any requisite degree.

Tobacco Fomentation.

R. Foliorum tabaci, 3ij.

Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Misce.—Employed in Psora, but is apt to produce nausea and vomiting.

Fumigations are for the most part used to purify infected air by absorbing or otherwise counteracting deleterious gases. They are also employed in diseases of the skin, and may be sometimes substituted for a local bath. The ordinary process for fumigating apartments with chlorine, has been already described. (Page 86.)

Fumigations of sulphur, cinnabar and mercury, are also in common use for medicinal purposes, and are readily applied with a proper apparatus.

For *Inhalations*, see Expectorants, p. 84.

CAUSTICS, OR ESCHAROTICS.

Caustics or cauteries are divided into the actual and potential. The first consists of fire itself; and the second of those substances which destroy the living solids, either by excessive stimulation, or, as some suppose, by producing a chemical decomposition.

Common Caustic with Opium.

R. Potassæ cum Calce, ʒij.

Pulveris Opii, ʒss.

Saponis mollis, q. s.

Misce.—This preparation is employed for the same purpose as the common caustic.

Potassa.

The *Causticum commune acerrimum* is the pure Potash: when mixed with lime, its activity is lessened, and it is then called *Causticum commune mitius*. For the best mode of applying this substance, see the remarks on Issues. As this caustic spreads rapidly and eats deeply, care should be taken not to leave it on too long, when in the neighbourhood of large blood-vessels. When, however, we wish to arrest its effects, they may be neutralized at once by a little vinegar.

Lunar Caustic.

This caustic is the Nitras Argenti deprived of its water of crystallization, fused and cast into moulds. Its mode of application is universally known. It is free from the inconveniences of the former.

Burnt Alum.

The *Alumen ustum* is made by depriving this salt of its water of crystallization by heat. It is applied in powder to the fungous granulation of ulcers; and, mixed with an equal part of powdered sugar, is used to remove specks or nebulae of the cornea.

MINERAL ACIDS.

The mineral acids are all escharotics, though seldom employed, on account of the difficulty of managing fluids when used in this way. *Nitric Acid* much diluted, is sometimes applied to extensive foul ulcers in warm weather, to destroy the animalculæ which are apt to be generated in such sores.

Solution of Muriate of Ammonia, &c.

R. Muriatis Ammoniæ, ʒj.

Aceti destillati, ʒij.

Aquæ fontanæ, ʒiv.

Fiat solutio.—To be applied to venereal warts.

Bell on Venereal.

White Oxide of Arsenic, or Arsenious Acid.

R. Acidi Arseniosi albi, ʒj.

Aquæ fontanæ, ʒij.

Fiat solutio.

This solution is occasionally applied to cancerous sores, and was formerly used in the shape of powder or paste as an empirical remedy. But it is now seldom employed, from the circumstance of its producing constitutional irritation. Sir Astley Cooper mentions cases in which, from its absorption when applied to open sores, partial if not complete paralysis of the limbs was the consequence.

Ointment of Arsenic.

R. Acidi Arseniosi pulveris, 3j.

Adipis Suillæ,

Cerati cetacei, ȳā. ȝvj.

Melt the cerate and lard over a slow fire, and then pour it on the white oxide of arsenic, and triturate it in a glass mortar until it is *intimately* united.—*Pharm. Chirurg.*—For cancers, &c.

The same care is required in its use as in the solution.

Dubois's Arsenical Powder.

R. Oxydi arsenici albi, ʒss.

Sulphureti Hydrargyri rubri, ʒj.

Resinæ pterocarpi, ʒss.

Fiat pulvis.—Chiefly used in the French hospitals as a caustic to cancerous affections.

Ratier.

MOXA.

This is another mode of using the actual cautery; and, as it is engaging the attention of physicians, we insert the usual mode of applying it.—The Chinese employ this remedy by means of the Mugwort. They separate this soft, lanuginous substance by beating, and form it into a cone; the base of this is attached, by being wetted, to the skin, and the point set on fire.

Dr. Boyle recommends dipping cotton in a strong solution of nitrate of potash, and enclosing pieces of it thoroughly dried in paper cylinders, about one inch in diameter, and another inch in height. Dr. Burne employs wood in a state of dry-rot, touch-wood. This only requires to be shaped properly, and burns, he says, with certainty and steadiness, and is preferable to the other modes suggested;—some of which, as common cotton, or lint, requiring the use of the bellows, and when they have been dipped in nitre, demanding care to prevent the scintillations from injuring the surrounding parts.

The cylinders or cones of touch-wood, may be confined to the skin by a little adhesive plaster fixed to the edges.

It has been proposed to place pieces of cold iron in the neighbourhood of the part while the moxa is burning, in order to render the sensations more vague, and therefore less painful.

Moxa is used in diseases of the spine, paralysis, &c. &c.

STIMULATING OINTMENTS, &c.

Ointment of Red Precipitate.

R. Hydragryri oxydi rubri, 3j.

Terebinthinæ venetæ, 3j.

Fiat unguentum.

This preparation may be applied to indolent sores, and is thought, by some practitioners, to be a specific in itch.

White Precipitate.

R. Hydragryri precipitati albi, gr. xv.

Nitratis Potassæ, 3ss.

Florum Sulphuris, 3j.

Bene teranturet adde—

Axungiæ Porcinæ, 3ij.

Fiat unguentum.

Dr. Chapman remarks, that this ointment has long been celebrated in the cure of itch.

Solution of Phosphoric Acid.

R. Acidi phosphorici, 3j.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3vij.

Fiat solutio.

Dr. Lentin, a German Physician, has employed this solution on compresses applied to ulcers situated over carious bones, and he believes with decided benefit.—*Spillan's Supplement to the British Pharmacopæias.*

Corrosive Sublimate and Lime-Water.

R. Chloridi Hydragryri corrosivi, gr. j vel iij.

Aquæ Calcis, 3j.

Fiat solutio.—Signa.—The yellow wash.

For ordinary purposes one grain to the ounce will be sufficient. It is employed in phagedænic and venereal ulcers.

Calomel and Lime-Water.

R. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, ʒj.

Aquæ Calcis, ʒiv.

Misce.—Signa.—The black wash.

This prescription is used in the same cases as the other. The red-oxide in that, and the black-oxide of mercury in this, are precipitated by the lime-water. They are sometimes administered in the form of injections in gleets and obstinate gonorrhœa.

Anti-psoric Lotion of Dupuytren.

R. Sulphureti potassæ, ʒiv.

Aquæ, Oj.

Acidi sulphurici, ʒiv.

Misce.—To be applied two or three times a-day on the parts covered with pustules, and with this treatment the simple bath is conjoined.

Lotion of Myrrh.

R. Tincturæ Myrrhæ,

Liquoris Calci, Ȑā. 3j.

Misce.

This lotion is recommended by Dr. Kirkland for taking down fungous flesh.

Powder of Verdigris and Calomel.

R. Acetatis Cupri,

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, Ȑā. 3j.

Fiat pulvis subtilissimus.—For chancrea and indolent ulcers.

Powdered Rhubarb, &c.

R. Pulveris Rhei,

— Ipecacuanhæ, aa. 3j.

Fiat pulvis.—To be dusted on sarcomatous and watery tumours.

Rhubarb alone forms an excellent application to indolent ulcers.

Powder of Savin, &c.

R. Pulveris Sabinæ,

— Acetatis Cupri, aa. 3j.

Fiat pulvis.—To be dusted on sores accompanied with fungous excrescences.

Ointment with Carbonate of Ammonia, &c.

R. Carbonatis Ammoniæ, 3ss.

Unguenti simplicis, 3ss.

Fiat unguentum.—To be used in indolent ulcers of a scrofulous character.

ISSUES AND SETONS.

These remedies are employed as substitutes for blisters, especially when a permanent discharge is desired.

There are three kinds of issues in common use, by either of which we may procure a discharge of purulent matter for any length of time that may be requisite. They are applied in different situations, according to circumstances, and some one of the following parts is generally chosen: the nape of the neck; the hollow of the deltoid muscle, and between the shoulders or over the ribs in front; in the inferior extremities they are most conveniently formed in the inside of the leg, either above or below the knee.

1. *Blister Issue.*

To form this issue it is merely necessary to apply a blister to any part in the usual manner; the skin being thus removed, the discharge must be promoted by means of stimulating ointments, as Unguentum Cantharidum, Ung. Basilici, Ung. Sabinæ, etc. These may be alternated with mild liniments, in order to prevent the ulceration and consequent discharge from becoming excessive.

2. *The Pea Issue.*

There are two modes of forming this issue; the first is made by means of a lancet; the part is merely taken in the thumb and finger, and an incision made by passing the lancet through the skin. The wound should be kept open by means of orange peas, the common pea, a bean, or a bit of orris root.

The following extracts from the *Surgeon's Vade Mecum*, will exemplify the manner of forming the issue with caustic:—

“The part is first to be covered with a piece of adhesive plaster, in the centre of which a circular hole has been cut of the size of the intended issue; in this hole the caustic *kali purum*, made into a paste with soap, is to be placed. The whole is then to be covered with another plaster, secured by a bandage, and suffered to remain for *ten or twelve* hours. Generally in two or three days an eschar begins to separate, when the opening should be filled with the substance made choice of.” These substances are enumerated above.

3. *The Seton.*

To form this artificial discharge, take the seton needle, to which is attached a skein of silk, the latter being partially anointed with some oleaginous substance. The needle is to be passed completely through the part chosen for the operation, after which it is removed, and the ends of the silk left hanging from the wound. It should be dressed every day, or twice a-day, with some mild ointment; and if this be not sufficient to keep up the discharge, the more stimulating unguents may be used, as mentioned when speaking of the blister issue.

BOUGIES.

Although directions for forming bougies may appear out of place under this head, yet as country physicians are often obliged to make these articles, we insert the following formulæ.

R. Ceræ albæ, 3xvj.

Terebinthinæ venetæ, 3iss.

Olei olivarum, 3i.

Melt the wax and turpentine over a slow fire, and then add the oil.

Bougie with Red Lead.

R. Olivarum Olei, Oj.

Ceræ flavæ, 3x.

Oxidi Plumbi rubri, 3xv.

Boil over a slow fire until the minium is perfectly dissolved, which will be in about four or six hours.

Dr. Swediaur's Bougie.

R. Ceræ flavæ, 1bj.

Cetacei ceti, 3ij.

Plumbi acetatis, 3v.

These are to be boiled like the former until the composition is of a proper consistence for forming bougies.

Sharp's Bougie.

R. Diachyli cum pice Burgundica, 3ij.

Argenti vivi, 3j.

Antimonii sulphureti ppt: 3ss.

The quicksilver to be previously dissolved in balsam of sulphur or in honey, and added to the plaster when melted in a moderate heat.

Bell on Venereal.

In order to form a bougie, a slip of linen an inch in width at one end and an inch and a quarter at the other, and from ten to twelve inches long, must be dipped into the melted composition, taking care that it be evenly applied; it is then to be carefully folded up

into the proper longitudinal shape, and rolled firmly between two marble slabs till perfectly smooth and even.—*Pharmacop. Chirurgica.*

The caustic bougie is made by simply rolling in the centre of the wax bougie, at the extremity, a small piece of lunar or common caustic. The former is more manageable, and therefore generally preferred. Bougies are sometimes dipped in Basilicon or mercurial ointment, oil of turpentine, &c., in order to render them more stimulating when employed in the treatment of gleet, &c.

C L A S S X.

S T I M U L A N T S.

IN the use of stimulants, it is for the most part advisable to begin with small doses, and augment them as circumstances may require. There are cases, however, in which it is necessary to give them plentifully *ab initio*.

It will be often requisite to change not only the stimulating substances, but the part of the body to which they are applied; thus when the stomach fails, the rectum and skin may be acted upon with advantage.

PILLS, POWDERS, &c.

Pills of Camphor, &c.

R. Pulveris Lyttæ, gr. xvij.

— Opii,

— Camphoræ, aa. gr. xxxvj.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xxxvj.—Of which one or two may be taken every night on going to bed.

Designed for impotency arising from general debility.

Pills of Deuto-iodide of Mercury.

R. Deuto-iodidi Hydrargyri, gr. j.

Extracti Juniperi vel Glycyrrhizæ, gr. xij.

Divide in pilulas viij.—Signa.—Two in the morning and two at night; dose to be augmented gradually to four in the morning and four at night.

Pills of proto-iodide of mercury may be made in the same proportions and given in the same doses.
In scrofula.

Pills of Turpentine, &c.

R. Pulveris Guaiaci, 3j.

Terebinthinæ venetiæ, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xv.—Signa.—One three times a-day.

These pills have a powerful effect upon the urinary organs. They are employed in gleet and leucorrhœa, but frequently produce the most obstinate strangury.

Pills of Cayenne Pepper.

R. Pulveris Capsici, 3j.

Micæ panis,

Aquæ destillatæ, aa. q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xij.—Signa.—One three or four times a-day. In debility of the stomach, resulting from intemperance.

Aromatic Pills.

R. Carbonatis Ammoniæ,

Capsici,

Caryophyllici,

Macis, aa. 3j.

Olei Carui, gtt. v.

Extracti Gentianæ, gr. xij.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xx.—Signa.—One every two hours in gout of the stomach.

Dr. Parrish.

Tincture of Cantharides, &c.

R. Radicis Rhei contusæ, 3iss.

Guaiaci, gr. xlv.

Gummi Laccæ, 3ss.

Cantharidum contusarum, 3j.

Spiritus vini rectificati, 3xij.

Fiat infusio, et cola. Dose from thirty to fifty drops, night and morning, in a draught of water. In gleets.

From the active nature of these articles, we recommend caution in the use of them.

Mixture of Carbonate of Ammonia, &c.

R. Carbonatis Ammoniae, ʒiss.

Pulveris sacchari albi,

— gummi Acaciæ, Ȑā. 3iss.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, 3ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, vel Menthæ, 3iv.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose, every one or two hours.—If desirable, Tinct. Opii, gtt. xl vel l. may be added to the mixture.

Draught with Valerian and Carbonate of Ammonia.

R. Pulveris Valerianæ, Ȑj.

Carbonatis Ammoniae, gr. xv.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, ȝij.

Misce.—Fiat haustus.—To be taken every fourth hour. In nervous headach, and depression of spirits.

Mixture of Cubebs, &c.

R. Pulveris Cubebarum, 3ij.

Carbonatis Soda, ȝss.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ȝvj.

Aquæ Menthæ, ȝvj.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Take a table-spoonful every hour and a-half.

Mixture of Oxide of Bismuth, Cubebs, &c.

R. Pulveris Cubebarum, 3ij.

Sub-nitratis Bismuthi, ȝss.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ȝss.

Syrupi simplicis, ȝvj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ȝvj.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Take two table-spoonsful three times a-day.

We have extracted the two preceding prescriptions from a paper of Mr. John Fosbroke, surgeon, Chittenden; published in the Medical Recorder, April, 1825.

They are recommended, with other similar compounds, in various affections of the mucous membranes: viz. of the bowels, bladder, trachea, &c.

Camphorated Enema.

R. Enematis communis, $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.

Camphoræ, 3ij.

Vitellum unius ovi.

Misce.—Signa.—One-fourth part to be thrown up the rectum in the treatment of putrid fevers, *pro re nata.* *M. Chaussier.*

R. Acetatis Ammoniæ, quantum placet.

This article, is said, to dissipate ineptitude in less than five minutes.

The dose may be safely ten grains.

Antiseptic Pills.

R. Camphoræ,

Nitratis potassæ,

Pulveris Gummi Arabicæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ ā. $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

Mix, and divide into pills of four grains each.—Dose two pills every hour or two hours, when a tendency to gangrene exists.

Draught with Powdered Ginger, &c.

R. Pulveris Zingiberis, gr. xv.

Carbonatis Ammoniæ, gr. viij.

Spiritus Cinnamomi, 3ij.

Aquæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ iss.

Misce.—Signa.—To be taken at once. In gout or cramp of the stomach.

Camphor Mixture.

R. Camphoræ, ʒj.

Pulveris gummi Arabici,

— Sacchari albi, Ȑā. ȝiss.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl.

Aquæ Menthae, ȝiv.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours.

In reducing camphor to powder, (which must be done before it can be formed into a mixture,) it is necessary to add to it a few drops of alcohol.

Camphor in Milk.

R. Camphoræ, ʒj.

Lactis bullientis, ȝiv.

Fiat solutio.—This preparation may be taken in the manner directed for the former one.

Camphor Julep.

R. Camphoræ, ʒj.

Aquæ bullientis, ȝvij.

Fiat mistura.—This preparation should be set aside in a covered vessel for half an hour, and then strained. Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose *pro re nata*.

Camphor with Magnesia.

R. Camphoræ pulverizatæ, ʒj.

Magnesiae carbonatis, ȝij.

Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.

Fiat mistura.

This prescription answers the same purpose as the former. It is considered a more eligible preparation, and is given in the same doses. It should be allowed to settle, and the clear liquor, which is slightly impregnated with the camphor, decanted for use.

Camphor with Myrrh.

- R. Camphoræ pulverizatæ, ʒj.
 Pulveris gummi Myrrhæ, ʒss.
 —— Sacchari albi, ʒij.
 Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvj.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours

Mixture with Oil of Turpentine.

- R. Olei Terebinthinæ, gtt. cxx.
 Pulveris gummi Arabici,
 —— Sacchari albi, ȳā. ʒij.
 Tineturæ Opii, gtt. Ix.
 —— Lavendulæ compositæ, ʒij.

Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ʒv.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose every two hours.

This remedy has gained great reputation in some of the low forms of fever. The author once employed it in the dose prescribed above, in passive hemorrhage from the bowels with complete success; and in hemorrhage from the bladder, resulting from low fever, it has been given with equal advantage.

Linctus with Oil of Turpentine.

- R. Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒij.
 Mellis optimi, ʒj.

Fiat linctus.—Dose a tea-spoonful night and morning, with a draught of warm tea. In Sciatica.

Emulsion of Phosphorus.

- R. Phosphori puri, gr. ij.
 Mucilaginis Arabici, q. s.

Let these articles be carefully and effectually triturated in a mortar, and add gradually as much distilled water as will make an emulsion of ʒvj. then add—

- Syrupi simplicis, ʒj.
 Liquoris Hoffmanni mineralis, gtt. xxx.

Fiat mistura.—Of which the usual dose is a table-spoonful every two hours.

This preparation was originally made by the celebrated Hufeland, and is now taken from Dr. Chapman's Therapeutics, p. 176, vol. 2.

As the violence of the remedy, and its very great power, are generally known to physicians, we need hardly repeat the necessity there is for the greatest caution in its administration.

It is sometimes given in sweet oil, but this is said to be extremely nauseous. A saturated solution of ether has also been employed and is perhaps as good a mode as any other. This solution contains about eight grains to the ounce.

Mixture of Camphor and Guaiacum.

R. Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ,

— Guaiaci ammoniatæ, $\frac{a}{a}$. 3j.

Fiat mistura, et signa.—Two tea-spoonsful every two hours. In misplaced and retrocedent gout.

Aromatic Spirit of Hartshorn.

R. Spiritus Ammoniæ aromatici, 3ij.

Signa.—Twenty drops to be given in a wine-glassful of water, *pro re nata*. In sudden exhaustion from any cause.

Mustard Seed.

R. Seminum Sinapeos albi, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

Signa.—A tea-spoonful of the unbruised seeds two or three times a-day. They are said to prove beneficial in costive habits, where the constipation depends upon a torpid state of the muscular coat of the intestines.—*Paris on Diet*, p. 187.

Infusion of Sassafras, &c.

R. Corticis Sassafragis, $\frac{2}{3}$ ss.

Radicis Glycyrrhizæ, 5ij.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.—Signa.—One half may be taken in the morning, and the other half in the evening.

Recommended highly by the Germans in diseases of a scrofulous character.—*Hufeland's Treatise.*

Mustard Whey.

R. Lactis vaccinæ, ℥vj.

Seminum Sinapeos contus: ʒj.

Simmer until the caseous part separates, then strain, and add—

Vini albi, ʒvj.

Signa.—A draught of this whey may be taken every hour or two in low fever and in debilitated stomach.

Wine Whey.

R. Lactis vaccinæ, Oss.

Vini albi, (Madeira,) ʒj vel ʒij.

Boil the milk and then add the wine.

There are few mild stimulants more employed, or more useful than wine whey. Dr. Chapman speaks of it as possessing a kindred action with carbonate of ammonia. The dose to be regulated by the circumstances of the case; from four ounces to ten or more during the day.

Infusion of Cayenne Pepper.

R. Pulveris Capsici annui, ʒiss.

Aquæ bullientis, Oss.

Fiat infusio.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose in severe colic, or gout in the stomach.

For the external use of it, see Rubefacients.

Infusion of Cloves.

R. Caryophylli contusi, ʒj.

Aquæ bullientis, Oss.

Fiat infusio.—Signa.—To be employed in the same cases, and in similar doses as the former.

This preparation is also very useful as an adjunct to bark in intermittent fever.

An Infusion of Ginger,

Is also an excellent stomachic, and may be employed with great benefit in debility of the stomach and bowels.

Mixture with Wine, &c.

R. Vitellum Ovi, j.

Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. xx.

Misce, et adde—

Vini albi, (Madeira,)

Aquæ Cinnamomi, ææ. 3ij.

— destillatæ, 3ij.

Sacchari albi, 3ij.

Signa.—Three spoonfuls for a dose. During convalescence from low fevers.

C L A S S X I.

N A R C O T I C S.

NARCOTICS have been denominated *Sedatives*, from their power of diminishing action; *Anodynes*, from their capability of alleviating pain; and *Hypnotics*, or *Soporifics*, from their power of inducing sleep. A few words only will be necessary as general rules for their administration, and any peculiarities that individuals of the class may possess will be noticed under the appropriate prescriptions. It is well known they possess the power of fulfilling two indications; namely, of exciting and depressing the powers of the system.

To obtain the first of these results, it is necessary to begin with small doses, and repeat them frequently; while, in order to arrive at the second, a full dose must be given, and not resorted to again for a considerable length of time. We should also bear in mind that the system very soon becomes habituated to their action, and the doses must be continually enlarged if it be found necessary to maintain their impression. The difference between the susceptibility to their action when the body is in a morbid or healthy condition, should not be overlooked.

PILLS.

R. Pulveris Opii, gr. xij.

Saponis albi, gr. iij.

Misce et divide in pilulas, xij.—Of which one is the ordinary dose to produce sleep.

In equal weights of powdered and soft opium, the former is much the more powerful, the latter containing a considerable proportion of water. This should be recollected in directing the medicine in the form of pills.

An opium pill that has been made long enough to become perfectly hard and dry, will be retained by an irritable stomach when a fresh one would be rejected.

Pills of Lupulin.

R. Lupulinæ puræ, 3ss.

Contunde in mortario, et divide in pilulas x.

Signa.—From two to four pills may be given for a dose.

This substance, we are told by Dr. Ives, contains all the active properties of the hop. It is slightly narcotic, and is serviceable in irritable states of the stomach.

The lupulin is sometimes administered in powder, with two parts of white sugar.

Pills of Acetate of Morphia.

R. Acetatis morphiæ, gr. iij.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ, xij.

Signa.—One may be given for a dose, repeated *pro re natu.*

One grain of either of the salts of morphia, is usually estimated as equal to four of opium.

The Sulphate and Muriate of Morphia are prepared in the same way, and given in the same dose.

Pills of Lactucarium.

R. Lactucarii optimi, gr. xij.

Divide in pilulas, vj.

Signa.—One for a dose, to be repeated in two hours, if sleep be not procured.

The inspissated juice of the Garden Lettuce is said to act as a direct sedative, lessening the frequency of the pulse, diminishing the natural heat, and procuring sleep, without inducing the subsequent distressing effects which follow the use of opium.

The Thridace of the French appears to be prepared by a different process from that employed in the preparation of the British Lactucarium. The former is not so highly esteemed in this country as the latter.

Pills of Hyoscyamus and Ipecacuanha.

R. Extracti Hyosciami nigri, gr. x.

Pulveris Ipeecacuanhae, gr. v.

Misce et divide in pilulas x.—Signa.—One every half hour until relief is procured.

These pills are recommended by Dr. Paris, in his work on diet, in flatulence. They are designed to calm the irritability of the bowels.

Pills of Opium, Hyoscyamus, &c.

R. Pulveris Opii, gr. iv.

Extracti Hyosciami,

— Conii, aa. gr. xv.

Fiat massa in pilulas vj. dividenda.—One every night where an analgesic is required.

Pills of Extract of Hyoscyamus.

R. Extracti Hyosciami nigri, 3j.

Divide in pilulas x.—Of which one may be given every four hours, increasing the dose as required.

This medicine is employed as a substitute for opium, and does not constipate the bowels.

Pills of Extract of Stramonium.

R. Extracti Stramonii, 3ss.

Divide in pilulas xv.—Signa.—One three times a-day.

The powdered leaves and seeds are also prescribed in similar doses. *Vide Expectorants.*

Opiate Confection.

R. Confectionis Opii, 3ss.

To be given for a dose.—One grain of opium is contained in forty-three grains of the Edinburgh confection.

Pills of Extract of Conium.

R. Extracti Conii, 3j.

Pulveris foliorum Conii, q. s.; ut fiat massa in pilulas xx dividenda.

One of these pills night and morning, may be taken at the commencement, gradually increasing them to two, three, four or more, as the patient can bear them.

The efficacy of narcotic plants is influenced by soil, climate, exposure, and cultivation; and the extracts by the season when the plants are gathered, and the mode of preparing them. Physicians would do well therefore to make themselves acquainted with the quality of the article they prescribe, inasmuch as there may be a fatal difference between two parcels of different ages, modes of preparation, &c.—*Vide Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.—On Narcotic Extracts, Vol. II.*

Pills of Camphor.

R. Gummi camphoræ, 3ss.

Gummi Arabiei,

Alcoholis, aa. q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xv.—Dose.—A pill every two or three hours.

Pills of Opium, Digitalis, &c.

R. Pulveris Opii,

— Digitalis, aa. gr. vj.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xij.

Signa.—One to be taken every four hours. In Asthma, &c.

Pills of Extract of Conium and Calomel.

R. Extracti Conii, 3ij.

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. xv.

Fiant pilulæ xv.—Signa.—One three times a-day. In pseudo-syphilitic affections.

Pills of Powdered Nux Vomica.

R. Pulveris Nucis vomicæ, 3ss.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ x.

Signa.—One to be given two or three times a-day, closely watching the effects. In paralysis.

Pills of the Resin of Nux Vomica.

R. Extracti Nucis vomicæ resinosi, gr. x.

Divide in pilulas xv.—One pill twice a-day, gradually augmenting until tetanic effects are produced.

Pills of Strychnia.

R. Strychniæ, gr. ij.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xxiv.

Of which one pill may be given once or twice a-day, according to the idiosyncrasy of the patient.

This latter medicine is still more powerful than the former two: for their mode of preparation, manner of exhibition, and peculiar effects, see Majendie's Formulary, page 82. It is only necessary in this place to observe, that great care is requisite to divide the mass into pills of equal strength.

Tincture of Strychnia.

R. Alcohol, 3j.

Strychniæ, gr. iij.

Fiat tinctura.—This tincture to be given by drops, from six to twenty-four, in draughts or drinks.

Draught of Strychnia.

R. Strychniæ puræ, gr. j.

Sacchari albi, 3ij.

Acidi acetici, gtt. ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3ij.

Fiat solutio et signa.—A tea-spoonful morning and evening.

Strychnia forms with acids a variety of salts, which generally are very soluble, and for this reason much more active than the alkali uncombined. These may be resorted to when the system becomes habituated to the action of strychnia. The commencing dose of the salt, should not be greater than that of the alkaloid. It should be borne in mind that the activity of this substance is increased by all acid drinks.—See Majendie's *Formulary*, Edit. 5, p. 12.

MIXTURES, TINCTURES, &c.

Opiate Mixture.

R. Pulveris Opii, 3ss.

Sacchari albi, 3j.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, 3vj.

Fiat mistura et signa.—A table-spoonful may be taken every two hours, so that the whole be consumed in twenty-four. In tetanus and colica pictonum.

Hemlock Mixture.

R. Succi Conii spissati, 3ss.

Syrupi Papaveris albi, 3j.

Aquæ destillatae, 3vij.

Misce.—A table-spoonful three or four times a-day for a dose.

Tincture of Resin of Nux Vomica.

R. Extracti Nucis vomicæ exsiccati, gr. iij.

Spiritus vini rectificati, 3j.

Fiat tinctura.—This tincture to be given in doses of fifteen or twenty drops, in any kind of drink.

This preparation, and the pills made of the resin of *nux vomica*, have been successfully used in general and local paralysis. *Nux vomica* is also applied by friction in paralytic and other nervous diseases. The following is Majendie's formula for this purpose:

R. Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

Aquæ Ammoniæ (ammoniaque concentrée,) 3ij.
Misce.

Opiate Collyrium.

R. Pulveris Opii, gr. j.

Camphoræ, gr. v.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

Misce, et fiat collyrium.

Anodyne Draught.

R. Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xv vel xxv.

Syrupi Papaveris, 3ij.

Spiritus Cinnamomi, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ iss.

Misce et signa.—Anodyne draught. Laudanum is very disagreeable to some persons; combined as above the taste may be disguised.

As the regulation of doses for children is, to the young practitioner, one of the most difficult parts of prescribing; and as laudanum is an article so universally employed in their diseases, we subjoin the following graduated table from Dr. Dorsey's Syllabus, 1817, page 36.

For a child at birth, or within a month after	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop.
Under a year old	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 or 3
From one to two years of age	1 to 5
From two to five	2 to 8
From five to ten	5 to 15
From ten to fifteen	10 to 20
At fifteen years	15 to 20
For an adult	25 to 30

It is important in the employment of laudanum that it should be a *saturated* tincture, and perfectly transparent. For these reasons it should be obtained from the apothecary in small quantities, as it is liable to deposit part of the opium; hence the liquid near the surface is weaker, and causes that in the bottom of the phial to be very strong, if it be shaken before using. Infants have been destroyed by the exhibition of *thick laudanum*. Physicians, therefore, should always examine the phial, before trusting the nurse to give a dose to a child.

Solution of Acetate of Morphia.

R. Acetatis Morphiæ, gr. xvj.

Aquæ destillatæ, 5vj.

Acidi acetici diluti, 3ij.

Misce.—Dose from ten to twenty drops.

Sirup of Acetate of Morphia.

R. Acetatis Morphiæ, gr. iv.

Syrupi simplicis, $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

Misce et signa.—Two tea-spoonsful for a dose, to be repeated *pro re nata*.

The sirup of the sulphate of morphia may be made in the same proportions, and given in the same doses. The latter salt has one superiority over the former, namely, that the acetate when dissolved in water is decomposed, two salts resulting, the one soluble, the other not. From this objection the sulphate is exempt.

Majendie states that, by alternating these new alkaline remedies, we may prolong the effect without increasing the dose. If this observation be correct it is well worth remembering.—*Majendie's Formulary*, p. 24.

Solution of Sulphate of Morphia.

R. Morphiæ sulphatis, gr. ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3ij.

Fiat solutio.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, repeated according to circumstances. Twice that quantity is nearly equivalent to a grain of opium or twenty-five or thirty drops of laudanum.

The muriate and nitrate of morphia possess no advantages over the sulphate and acetate.

Solution of Citate of Morphia.

R. Morphinæ puræ, gr. xvij.

Acidi citrici crystallizati, gr. viij.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.

Tincturæ coccinellæ, q. s.

Ut fiat solutio.—Dose five to twenty drops, *pro re nata*. *Majendie.*

The French chemists have also discovered in opium a principle allied in its effects to morphia, and called *Codéine*. In dose of a single grain it proves highly anodyne, but distresses the stomach in larger doses. Its salts are given in somewhat smaller quantities.—*Majendie*, 9vme, Ed. p. 80.

A preparation of opium known as *McMunn's Elixir*, has been for several years much in vogue in this country. The mode of preparation is a secret with the proprietor; but the medicine has certainly some advantages over all others of its class. For example, it rarely affects the head, and causes little or no constipation, but acts freely on the urinary organs and skin. It is given in the same dose as laudanum.

Tincture of Lupulin.

R. Lupulinæ puræ contusæ, ʒj.

Alcohol, ᷄ij.

Digest for six days in a close vessel. Strain, filter, and add a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make ᷄ij. of the tincture. Of this from ᷄ss. to ᷄ij. may be taken for a dose.—See *Pharmacologia*, art. *Humulus*.

Tincture of Hops.

R. Tincturæ Lupulorum, ᷄j.

Signa.—Of this, a tea-spoonful may be taken as a narcotic in cases when opium is inadmissible.

Hops are also given in the form of infusion; for which see tonics. Enclosed in a bag, they have acquired some celebrity as a pillow. Their soporific powers, however, when thus employed, are not to be much relied on.

Camphor and Hoffman's Anodyne.

R. Aquæ camphoræ, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Liquor Hoffmanni, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Misce.—Dose, a dessert-spoonful every hour or two hours. In nervous affections, and the sleeplessness of fever.

Infusion of Camphor.

R. Camphoræ gummi, $\frac{7}{8}$ j.

Aquæ bullientis, $\frac{7}{8}$ viiij.

Pour the hot water on the gum, and allow it to stand until cold: it should be then kept in a well-stopped phial. Dose, a table-spoonful every hour or two hours. In febrile pervigilium and nervous irritability.

Tincture of Opium and Oil of Turpentine.

R. Tincturæ Opii, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Olei Terebinthinæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Misce et signa.—A tea-spoonful every hour, may be given in delirium tremens.

The turpentine may be added or omitted at the discretion of the physician, and the quantity of laudanum in some cases may be doubled. We have given two tea-spoonsful every hour until $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. of laudanum were taken, with success. We do not believe in the doctrine, however, that opium in this disease may be administered almost *ad libitum* without danger. On the contrary, we are well assured that death has been caused by the excessive use of this narcotic in delirium tremens.

Denarcotized Laudanum.

R. Tincturæ Opii sine Narcotina.

This preparation, now common in all our shops, was proposed by Robiquet. It is said to relieve pain and induce sleep, without producing the ordinary sequelæ of opium or laudanum, and is given in the same dose as the latter.

Black Drop.

R. Tincturæ Opii acetatæ, $\frac{3}{i}$.

From six to eight drops of this preparation may be given to an adult for a dose. It is said to be three times the strength of laudanum, but has obtained celebrity from the fact, that it equally promotes the ends of laudanum without affecting the head and stomach. Where it cannot be had, it is stated by Dr. Chapman, that by giving the aleoholic tincture of opium in vinegar, we obtain nearly the same results.

Elixir Paregoric.

R. Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ.

A tea-spoonful of this in a little water is a dose for an adult. It is principally employed as an expectorant.

Wine of Opium.

The dose of the Vinum Opii is the same as the spirituous tincture; though we believe it is seldom employed except as an external application to chronic inflammation of the eyes.

Tincture of Digitalis.

R. Tincturæ Digitalis, $\frac{3}{ij}$.

Of which ten drops may be given at first twice or three times a-day, increasing the quantity gradually as the system becomes accustomed to it. The peculiar character of this remedy should induce caution in giving it.

For its particular applications and effects, see Expectorants and Diuretics.

Infusion and Tincture of Digitalis.

Vide Diuretics and Expectorants.

Infusion of Conium.

R. Foliorum Conii, 3ss.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio et cola.—To be applied as a wash to cancerous and scirrhouſe ulcers.

A cataplasm is also employed for the same purpose, made by mixing the powdered leaves with bread and water poultice.

Solution of the Extract of Belladonna.

R. Extracti Belladonnæ, 3j.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3ij.

Fiat solutio.—Signa.—To be applied to the eye in cataract, for the purpose of dilating the pupil and exposing the lens.

The extract of belladonna is given in doses of a grain three or four times a-day.

Ointment of Belladonna.

R. Extracti Belladonnæ, 3ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3ij.

Adipis suilli, 3ij.

Fiat unguentum.—To be applied to the neck of the uterus in rigidity of that part occasioned by disease, or previous to delivery. It is said to act on the same principle as it does in dilating the iris. The application to be made for some time by means of a syringe with a wide mouth.

M. Chaussier.

Infusion of Hyoscyamus Niger.

R. Foliorum Hyosciami nigri, 3ss.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.—Employed as an external application to cancerous, scrophulous, and other indolent ulcers.

Decoction of Bitter Sweet.

R. Dulcamarae stipitum, 3j.

Aquæ destillatæ, Ojss.

Boil to a pint and strain.

Dr. Chapman directs a wine-glassful to be taken frequently, and gradually increased until a pint is consumed daily. In chronic eruptions, &c. The same preparation is employed as a wash.

Decoction of Stramonium in Milk.

R. Foliorum Stramonii, 3ij.

Lactis recentis, Oiss.

Boil to a pint and strain. For gouty, rheumatic, and other painful swellings.

Solution of Extract of Belladonna.

R. Extracti Belladonnæ, gr. iij.

Aqua Cinnamomi, 3j.

Fiat solutio et signa.—Two or three drops twice or thrice a-day, to a child under a year old, and an additional drop for every additional year.

Belladonna has been recently used in Germany as a preventative of scarlatina. The extract, if given for several days, produces a scarlet eruption and affection of the fauces analogous to those of scarlatina; and it is pretended that this factitious disease is sufficient to prevent the access of the real one.

Opium Enema.

R. Pulveris Opii, gr. ij.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.

Lactis tepifacti, 3ij.

Misce pro enemate.

Opium Enema.

R. Pulveris Opii, gr. iij vel iv.

Axungiæ Porcinae, 3j.

Melt them together with a gentle heat, and when of a proper warmth, inject the mixture with a small syringe.

Solution of Opium in Lime Water, &c.

R. Extracti Opii, gr. j.

Aqua Calcis,

Olei Amygdalæ dulcis, aa. 3ij.

Fiat mistura.—Recommended by Dr. Sibergundi of Dorsten, in the treatment of sore nipples. It is to be applied to the parts on dossils of lint.

Laudanum Enema.

R. Tincturæ Thebaicæ, 3ss.

Infusionis Lini, 3ij.

Fiat enema.

It is generally observed that three times the quantity of a medicine may be thrown into the rectum than may be taken into the stomach. As regards opium, however, we believe it to be too much, particularly in children. Indeed, it is an unsettled point in therapeutics, whether remedies act most powerfully upon the rectum or the stomach.

Suppository of Opium.

R. Pulveris Opii, gr. ij.

Saponis albi, gr. iv.

Misce bene.—Introduce into the rectum when an enema cannot be administered.

Plaster of Opium, &c.

R. Opii puri,

Camphoræ, aa. 3ss.

Emplastri Lithargyri, 3ij.

Melt the plaster, and having previously powdered the other articles, mix them gradually. For local pains.

Plaster of Opium.

R. Pulveris Opii,

— Camphoræ,

— Saponis albi, aa. 3j.

Tincturæ Thebaicæ, q. s. ut fiat emplastrum.

This plaster is employed in the same cases as the preceding one. Another, and the most common plan, is to spread Theriaca Andromachi* on leather of the size required, and cover it with powdered opium, sprinkling a little laudanum to promote its adhesion.

* The original Theriaca Andromachi is composed of sixty-one ingredients, pulverized and rubbed up with honey into an electuary. A preparation bearing the same name, but used for the same purposes, is now made in a much less elaborate way. The word *Theriaca* is, at the present day, applied to any coarse sirup, as treacle or molasses.

C L A S S X I I.

A N T I S P A S M O D I C S.

ANTISPASMODICS are those medicines which allay spasm, and compose the irregular actions of the nervous system. Some of the most powerful of them are derived from the class of Narcotics.

Pills of Asafætida and Soap.

R. Gummi Asafætidæ, 3j.

Saponis albi, gr. x.

Aquæ fontis, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xx.

Two or four of these pills may be taken for a dose and repeated *pro re nata*.

Pilulæ Asafætidæ cum aloë, et

————— cum Rheo,

May be given in the same doses as those made with soap only.

Opium Pills.

As under Narcotics.

Pills with Castor and Salt of Amber.

R. Castorei, 3j.

Acidi Succinici, 3ss.

Extracti Gentianæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xxiv.

Dose three pills night and morning.—In hysteria.

Calomel Pills.

As under Sialagogues.

Pills of Musk, Camphor, &c.

R. Moschi optimi, ʒss.

Camphoræ, ʒj.

Gummi Ammoniaci, ʒij.

Opii purificati, gr. iv.

Misce, et fiant pilulæ singulæ gr. iv.

Signa.—The dose may be four or five in the twenty-four hours. In nervous diseases.

M. A. Richard.

Bolus with Valerian and Rust of Iron.

R. Pulveris radicis Valerianæ, ʒj.

Carbonatis Ferri præcipitatis, ʒss.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s., ut fiat bolus.

One three times a-day.

Bolus with Musk and Camphor.

R. Camphoræ, gr. v.

Moschi, gr. xv.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiat bolus.

Signa.—To be taken at once.

This is a strong dose which, however, can be readily modified by the practitioner.

To confine the aroma musk, whether in the form of pills or otherwise, should always be kept in phials.

Bolus with Musk and Carbonate of Ammonia.

R. Moschi,

Carbonatis Ammoniæ, Ȑā. ʒss.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s. ut fiat bolus.

To be taken every third hour.

Recommended in mortification accompanied with spasmodic action.

Musk Mixture.

- R. Moschi optimi, 5ij.
 Sacchari albi, 3j.
 Pulveris gummi Arabici, 3ij.
 Aquæ destillatæ, 7vj.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every hour or two hours.

Mixture with Musk, &c.

- R. Misturæ Moschatæ, 3vj.
 Tincturæ Opii camphoratæ, 7ss.
 ——— Velerianæ ammoniatæ, 3j.

Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful three or four times a-day. For children in pertussis.

Tincture of Asafætida, Castor, &c.

- R. Tincturæ Asafætidæ,
 ——— Castorei, aa. 3ss.
 Aquæ Ammoniæ, 5ij.

Misce.—A tea-spoonful may be taken in a glass of water for a dose.

Hoffman's Anodyne and Laudanum.

- R. Liquoris Anodynæ Hoffmanni, 3ij.
 Tincturæ Thebaicæ, gtt. lxxx.
 Aquæ Cinnamomi, 3vj.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every one or two hours. In hysteria, &c.

Mixture with Asafætida, &c.

- R. Asafætidæ, 3j.
 Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, 3iss.
 Fiat solutio, et adde—
 Tincturæ Valerianæ ammoniatæ, 5ij.
 ——— Castorei, 3ij.
 Ætheris sulphurici, 3j.

Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose every second hour. In hysteria.

Infusion of Valerian.

R. Valerianæ radicis, 3j.

Aquaæ bullientis, Oj.

Put them into a covered vessel and let them stand until cold.—Dose a wine-glassful every two or three hours.

Tincture of Valerian and Hoffman's Anodyne.

R. Liquoris Hoffmanni Anodynæ,

Tincturæ Valerianæ, aa. 3i.

Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, with water, *pro re nata*, shaking the phial each time.

Mixture with Ether and Laudanum.

R. Ætheris Sulphurici, 3ij.

Sacchari albi,

Gummi Acaciæ, aa. 3iss.

Tincturæ Thebaicæ, gtt. ix.

Aquaæ Cinnamomi, 3ij.

Misce et signa.—A tea-spoonful every hour. In cramp of the stomach, &c.

Solution of Boracic Acid, &c.

R. Syrupi simplicis, 3j.

Acidi boracici, 3j.

Infusionis Tiliæ vel Fœniculi, 3iv.

Misce et signa.—A small table-spoonful three or four times a-day.

The above is employed by the French physicians in cerebral affections.

Ratier.

Asafœtida Enema.

R. Asafœtidæ, 3ij.

Decocti Avenæ, 3x vel 3xij.

Misce pro enemata.—Tinct. Opii may be added *pro re nata*. In hysteria, spasmodic colic, &c.

Musk Clyster.

- R. Moschi, gr. xij.
 Sacchari purificati, ʒij.
 Gummi Acaciæ contriti, ʒjss.
 Alcoholis ammoniati, gtt. xxx.
 Infusionis Lini, ʒiv.
 Fiat enema.—For children with convulsions.

Plaster of Confection of Opium, &c.

- R. Confectionis Opii, ʒvj.
 Tincturæ Camphoræ, ʒx.
 Aceti destillati, ʒij.

Misce.—To be applied warm to the region of the stomach. In vomitings, &c.

Opiate Plaster.

As under Narcotics.

Hemlock Plaster.

As under Narcotics.

Tobacco Clyster.

As under Cathartics.

C L A S S X I I I.

S I A L A G O U E S.

THOSE medicines which increase the salivary secretion are denominated Sialagogues. In forming these into a *class* in this place, we trespass on the arrangement of Dr. Chapman, but merely from a motive of convenience; for we agree with him that such a class is better expunged from the *Materia Medica*, at the same time that it appears necessary to introduce it here, in order to place the mercurial preparations in stronger relief than could otherwise be done.

Pills of Calomel.

R. Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. xij.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s., fiant pilulæ xij.

Signa.—One morning and evening, and if necessary, until salivation is excited.

Pills of Corrosive Sublimate.

R. Chloridi corrosivi Hydrargyri,

— Ammoniæ, ãã. gr. v.

Aquæ destillatæ, gtt. xxx vel xl.

Conservæ rosarum, Æj.

Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xl.

Of which, give one pill three or four times a-day. In Lues venerea.

Dupuytren's Antisyphilitic Pills.

R. Deuto-chloridi hydrargyri, gr. ss.

Extracti cinchonæ, gr. x.

— Opii, gr. ss.

Pulveris cinchonæ, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ ij.—The two pills may be taken, one in the morning and the other at night; but as each contains a quarter of a grain of sublimate, their action must be very closely watched. M. Dupuytren was partial to these pills in the treatment of Syphilis. He thought the opium and cinchona promoted and beneficially modified the action of the sublimate.

Pills with Corrosive Sublimate and Hemlock.

R. Chloridi corrosivi Hydrargyri, gr. vj

Solvantur in

Aquâ destillatâ, q. s. et adde—

Succi Conii spissati, 3j. cum

Pulvere Conii, q. s., ut fiat massa, in pilulas xlviij dividenda.

These pills contain the same quantity of mercury as the former, and may be given in the same number, and for the same purpose.

Pills of Acetate of Mercury.

R. Acetatis Hydrargyri,

Mannæ optimæ,

Pulveris Acaciæ, aa. 3j.

Aquæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ, xx.

Of which let three be taken every night, till a gentle salivation is excited.

This preparation is said to be the mildest of the mercurial salts, and is less apt to disturb the bowels; but it is believed to be less efficacious in arresting the venereal disease.

The effect of the mercurial preparations upon children is sometimes very serious, and even fatal. So powerful upon them is the action of this medicine, that a profuse or even gentle salivation, will sometimes

produce mortification and destruction to the jaw, cheek and lip. This, however, does not often happen; but to avoid it the gums should be frequently and carefully examined. It is, nevertheless, a fact, that a disease precisely similar in all its features occasionally attacks children who are badly clothed and fed, though no mercury has been given to them.

Solution of Cyanide of Mercury.

R. Hydrargyri cyanidi, gr. viij.

Aqua destillatae, libj.

Fiat solutio.—This is the *Liqueur Anti-Syphilitique* of Chaussier, who prefers it to corrosive sublimate on account of its greater solubility and more speedy action. By giving a tea-spoonful of the solution we give one eighth of a grain of the cyanide, which may be repeated morning, noon and night, watching its effects.

Pills of Iodide of Mercury.

R. Iodidi hydrargyri, gr. v.

Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ, xxx.

Each pill will contain the sixth of a grain, which may be given three times a-day. Double the quantity (two pills) is sometimes administered at first, but care should be taken not to push it too far.

Compound Pills of Proto-Iodide of Mercury.

R. Proto-iodidi Hydrargyri, gr. iij.

Extracti Opii, gr. ij.

Laetucarii, gr. xij.

Extracti Guiaci, gr. xxiv.

Misce, et fiant pilulæ xxiv.—Given by M. Ricord in the syphilis of children. He directs one pill for a child six months old, and two, three, or four pills for older children.

Dunglison, *New Rem.* p. 280.

Pills of Proto-Iodide of Mercury.

R. Proto-iodidi Hydrargyri, gr. j.

Extracti Juniperi, gr. xij.

Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ, viij.—In adult patients Majendie directs two to be given morning and evening, to be increased to three or four.

Dunglison, ut supra.

Pills with Calomel, Camphor, &c.

R. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis,

Camphoræ, ää. 3j.

Pulveris Opii, gr. xij.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xx.

Signa.—One or two to be taken morning, noon and night. In cases where calomel by itself causes purging.

Blue Mercurial Pills.

R. Massæ ex Hydrargyro, 3ss.

Divide in pilulas, xij.

Signa.—One may be taken three or four times a-day, according to circumstances.

If they should occasion purging, Pulv. Opii. gr. ss. may be added to each pill. The mass directed in the American Pharmacopœia contains one grain of mercury in every two and a half grains. One grain is contained in four of the Edinburgh, and in three of the London and Dublin Pharmacopœias.

Powder of Mercury and Chalk with Ipecacuanha.

R. Hydrargyri cum creta, 3j.

Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, 3ss.

Fiant chartulæ, vj.

Signa.—One night and morning in sirup.

Commended by Dr. Paris, in dyspepsia in which the biliary secretion is impaired. He prefers it under these circumstances to every other form of mercury.

Compound Powder of Sulphate of Mercury.

R. Hydrargyri flavi sulphatis, gr. j.

Pulveris Asari, 3iss.

Misce et divide in chartulas, viij.

Signa.—One of these may be used as an Errhine, morning and evening. In Gutta Serena, Ozœna, and after the removal of Polypi.

Pills of the Red Oxide of Mercury.

R. **Oxidi Hydrargyri rubri**, gr. *iii.*

Pulveris Opii, gr. *j.*

Olei Caryophilli, gtt. *ij.*

Fiant pilulæ *ij* et signa.—One pill every night for a week. In venereal cases.

This preparation was formerly used by the celebrated John Hunter; but from its harshness it is now generally superseded by milder medicines.

Mixture with Muriate of Mercury.

R. **Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi**, gr. *ij.*

Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ *vj.*

Spiritus Cinnamomi,

Syrupi simplicis, $\frac{1}{2}$ *ss.*

Misce.—Dose one or two large spoonfuls, twice or thrice a-day.

In venereal cases.

Mercurial Solution.

R. **Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi**, gr. *xvj.*

Alcoholis, $\frac{3}{4}$ *ss.*

Aquæ destillatæ, *Oj.*

Misce.—This is the celebrated *Liquor of Van Swieten*, who directs half an ounce of it to be taken morning and evening, in milk, solution of gum or sirup. Its use requires great caution. In venereal affections.

Spirituous Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

R. **Chloridi corrosivi Hydrargyri**, gr. *ij.*

Spiritus vini tenuoris, $\frac{3}{4}$ *iv.*

Solve.—Of which a table-spoonful, night and morning, may be taken in a draught of decoction of Sarsaparilla.

The muriate of mercury is decidedly preferred by some physicians in the treatment of syphilis. John Hunter was of opinion, however, that the disease is more liable to recur, after its use, than when some of the other preparations are employed.

Strong Mercurial Ointment.

R. Unguenti Hydrargyri fortis, $\frac{7}{3}$ j.

One drachm of this ointment to be rubbed on the inside of the thighs, before the fire.

It is by some physicians recommended to employ the warm bath before using this ointment, while others consider it useless. We think the practice occasionally beneficial. The hands of the person rubbing it on should be enveloped in a bladder, or gloves made of oiled silk.

Strong Mercurial Ointment with Camphor.

R. Unguenti Hydrargyri fortis, $\frac{7}{3}$ j.

Camphoræ, 3j.

Misce.—To be employed as the former.

Musticatory with Pellitory, &c.

R. Pulveris Radieis Pyrethri,

Resinæ Mastichi, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3j.

Let these be dissolved together by a moderate application of heat: then divide the mass into two equal parts. One of these lumps may be chewed at pleasure. In toothach and paralytic affections of the tongue.

Mixture of Pellitory, Opium, &c.

R. Radicis Pyrethri contusæ, $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.

Aceti destillati, $\frac{7}{3}$ vj.

Gummi Opii, gr. iij.

Digest in a sand bath for an hour.—Signa.—A spoonful to be held in the mouth and frequently renewed. Used in the same cases as the former.

There are several other substances, such as polygala senega, nitric acid, &c., which occasionally excite

salivation ; but as this is simply an effect of these remedies, and one of little value, they are treated of under more appropriate heads.

Mercurial Lotion.

R. Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvj.

Solve et adde—

Muriatis ammoniæ, ʒij.

Potassæ nitratis, ʒss.

Fiat lotio.—Principally used as a wash in itch.

Good's Study of Med. vol. iv.

Antacrid Tincture.

R. Guaiaci pulveris, ʒj.

Balsami Canadensis, ʒj.

Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, ʒj.

Olei Sassafragis, ʒij.

Spiritus Vini rectificati, ʒvij.

Dissolve the Corrosive Sublimate in one-half the spirit, and then add to it the other ingredients.—Of this from ten to twenty drops may be taken morning and evening, in wine or water.

This form of exhibiting corrosive sublimate is of ancient date ; and is now employed by Dr. Emerson and other practitioners of this city, in Lues venerea, &c.

Antacrid Ointment.

R. Hydrargyri Oxidi rubri, ʒss.

— Chloridi corrosivi, ʒij.

Acetatis Plumbi, ʒj.

Ceræ Albæ, ʒiv.

Olei olivarum, ʒvj.

Olei Bergamottæ, gtt. xx.

Rub the two mercurial preparations with water to an impalpable powder—then dry them, and add the acetate of lead. Melt the oil and wax together, and add the other ingredients gradually, stirring the mixture.

This ointment has some celebrity in the cure of tetter, and some other obstinate cutaneous diseases.

Ointment of Red Precipitate, &c.

R. Oxidi Hydrargyri rubri, gr. x.

Sulphatis Zinci, 3j.

Axungiæ purificatæ, $\frac{7}{3}$ ij.

Fiat unguentum.

Recommended by Professor Dupuytren in obstinate chronic ophthalmia depending on a scrofulous dia-thesis.

Anti-herpetic Ointment.

R. Sulphatis Hydrargyri flavæ, 3j.

Tincturæ Opii, 3j.

Sulphuris sublimati, 3ss.

Axungiæ, 3j.

Fiat unguentum.—This has been successfully used in herpes, alternated with the simple water bath, by *M. Cullerier*.

Ointment of Deuto-ioduret of Mercury.

R. Deuto-iodureti Hydrargyri, gr. xv.

Adipis preparatae, $\frac{7}{3}$ ij.

Olei limonis, gtt. xx.

Fiat unguentum.

This ointment has been found highly efficacious in syphilitic tubercles, or chronic ulceration of a syphilitic character, but its great activity requires close attention. The following formula, which is much less active, may be employed with less inconvenience.

R. Proto-iodureti Hydrargyri, 3ss.

Adipis præparatae, 3iss.

Olei, gtt. xv.

Fiat unguentum.—Syphilitic ulcerations which have resisted a variety of remedies, have cicatrized rapidly under the use this ointment.

Ratier.

Ointment of Cyanuret of Mercury.

R. Cyanureti Hydrargyri, gr. xvij.

Adipis præparatæ, ʒj.

Essentiæ citri medicæ, gtt, xv.

Fiat unguentum.—In Herpes, attended by inflammation and itching.

CLASS XIV.

TONICS.

THOSE medicines are considered Tonics which impart strength to the system, without subjecting it to any preternatural excitement during their operation. They stimulate, however, in a secondary manner, by gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and by restoring the digestive and secretory functions to a more healthy state. Considerable perseverance is often necessary in giving any one of this class a fair trial; and when one fails, we may often resort with success to another: much also may sometimes be gained by alternating them.

POWDERS, &c.

Powder of Peruvian Bark.

R. *Pulveris Cinchonæ optimæ.*

A drachm (about a tea-spoonful) to be taken every hour in port-wine, water, or milk, during the intermission of fever.

Some practitioners suspend the bark till within a few hours of the expected paroxysm; and a few others administer it during the hot stage of the disease. We have generally found it to be the most successful plan to commence immediately after the paroxysm has ended, and give every hour a dose of the remedy,

until the expected period of its return ; and if the chill does not recur, to continue it in smaller quantities for several days.

Powder of Peruvian Bark and Cloves.

R. Pulveris Cinchonæ,

Super-tartratis Potassæ, $\frac{aa}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

Pulveris Caryophilli, 3j.

Misce.—Dose a drachm and a half every second hour.

This compound will sometimes succeed when the bark alone fails.

Powder of Peruvian Bark and Sulphate of Magnesia.

R. Pulveris Cinchonæ,

Sulphatis Magnesiæ, $\frac{aa}{3}$, 3vj.

Fiat pulvis, et divide in partes æquales iv.—One to be taken every two hours, where purging is required.

Powder of Peruvian Bark, Snake Root, &c.

R. Pulveris Cinchonæ, $\frac{3}{ss}$.

— Serpentariæ, $\frac{3}{j}$.

Sodæ bi-carbonatis, gr. xl.

Divide in chartulas iv. et signa.—One to be given every two hours.

In obstinate intermittents.

If the bark should purge when given alone, a little opium may be added : when it oppresses the stomach, cloves, as in a former prescription. If costiveness should follow, rhubarb, or sulphate of magnesia may be used. The alkali in the above preparation will correct acidity.

Powder of Augustura Bark.

R. Pulveris Cuspariæ febrifugæ, $\frac{3}{ss}$.

Divide in chartulas vj.—Of which one may be taken three or four times a-day, in water or any other vehicle.

This bark, we learn, has been successfully administered in uterine hemorrhage.

Powder of carbonate of Iron.

R. Pulveris carbonatis Ferri præcipitati, ʒj.

Divide in chartulas iv et signa.—One every six hours in molasses.

In Chorea, Neuralgia, &c.

The above preparation has been successfully used in these very painful affections, both in England and America. The dose may be carried as far as ʒss. every four or six hours, but should sometimes be preceded by antiphlogistic treatment.

Powder of Colombia, Ginger, &c.

R. Pulveris Colombæ,

— Carbonatis Ferri præcipitati,

— Rhei,

— Zingiberis, ää. ʒj.

Misce, et fiant doses xij.—One to be taken three times a-day, in molasses.

Powder of Colombia and Tartrate of Iron.

R. Tartratis Ferri, ʒij.

Pulveris Colombæ, ʒss.

Fiant pulveres iv et signa.—One every three or four hours, in sirup.

Powder with Rust of Iron, &c.

R. Sulphatis Ferri, ʒij.

Carbonatis Ferri præcipitatis, ʒiss.

Divide in pulveres xij et signa.—One to be taken morning, noon and night, in sirup or molasses.

Pills of Cinchona and Camphor.

R. Extracti cinchonæ, ʒj.

— Opii, gr. j.

Gummi camphoræ, gr. xij.

Pulveris cinchonæ, q. s.

Ut fiant filulæ xij.—One to be taken three or four times a-day.

Ratier.

Powder of Prussiate of Iron and Guaiacum.

R. Ferrocyanatis Ferri,

Pulveris Guaiaci, $\text{aa. } 3\text{j.}$

Misce et divide in chartulas xij. et signa.—One three times a-day.

This prescription is particularly applicable to obstinate intermittents.

Pills of Extract of Bark, &c.

R. Extracti Cinchonæ,

— Gentianæ, $\text{aa. } 3\text{j.}$

Sulphatis Ferri, 3ss.

Pulveris Myrrhæ, 3j.

Olei Carui, gtt. x.

Syrupi Zingiberis, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ ix.

Signa.—Three to be taken three times a-day.

Pills of Sulphate of Quinia, &c.

R. Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. xv.

Mucilaginis, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xv.

Signa.—One to be given every hour in the apyrexia of intermittent fever.

There is also another principle obtained from the cinchonia lancifolia, or pale bark, which possesses very nearly the same powers as the first. This is called *Cinchonia*. These preparations produce all the effects of the Peruvian bark, and have now nearly superseded it. The sulphate of quinia affects the chest of some patients with tightness in an equal degree with bark; and we have several times observed it to produce a soreness of the mouth exactly resembling that resulting from mercury. The observations of some of our friends have confirmed this fact.

A substance has lately been discovered in the bark of the willow, (*Salix helix*), which is proved not to be alkaline, but which answers the purpose of quinia in the cure of intermittent fevers. It is called salicine,

and has been chiefly used in France and Italy.—*Vide Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Vol. II. No. 3.*

Pills of Salicine.

R. Salicinæ, gr. xxiv.

Mucilaginis, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ viij.—A pill to be taken three or four times a-day. The bark of the common Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) yields a principle somewhat analogous to salicine.

Pills of Ammoniuret of Copper.

R. Cupri ammoniati, ʒj.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xxx.

Signa.—One or two to be taken at bed-time. In Epilepsy.

Pills of Sulphate of Quinia and Carbonate of Ammonia.

R. Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. xij.

Carbonatis Ammoniæ, gr. xxiv.

Fiant pilulæ xij. et signa.—One every hour, beginning six hours before the expected paroxysm.

These pills are large, but we have succeeded with them when quinia alone had proved unavailing. They may also be combined advantageously with the oil of black pepper, or other essential oils, in case of irritable stomach.

Febrifuge Boluses.

R. Pulveris Cinchonæ, ʒj.

Muriatis Ammoniæ,

Carbonatis Ammoniæ, aa. gr. xij.

Tartratis Antimonii, gr. xvij.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiat massa et divide in bolos xlviij.

Signa.—One to be taken four times a-day, during the apyrexia of fever.

Hotel Dieu.

Pills of Piperine.

R. *Piperinæ puræ, gr. xij.*

Extracti Gentianæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xij.

One every hour during the apyrexia of fever.

This is one of the preparations lately introduced into practice. It is procured from the black pepper, and is said to possess considerable febrifuge powers. It sometimes vomits, purges, or produces diaphoresis; and therefore requires caution in its administration. It may be also given in mixture.

Pills of Arsenic, &c.

R. *Acidi arseniosi, gr. ij.*

Pulveris Opii, gr. iiij.

Saponis venetæ, gr. viij.

Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, q. s., ut fiant massa in pilulas xx dividenda.

Signa.—One four times a-day, increased gradually according to circumstances. In intermittent fever and local diseases of an intermittent character.

Dr. Meigs.

Pills with the Sulphate of Copper.

R. *Sulphatis Cupri, gr. iv.*

Extracti Cinchonæ, gr. xxxij.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiat massa, in pilulas xvij dividenda.

One to be taken four times a-day. In obstinate intermittents.

Pills of the Oxide of Bismuth.

R. *Sub-nitratis vel oxidi Bismuthi, ʒj.*

Mucilaginis gummi Acaciæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xxx.

One to be taken every two hours. In dyspepsia.

Pills of Muriate of Ammonia, Arsenic, &c.

R. *Muriatis Ammoniæ, ʒss.*

Pulveris Opii, gr. viij.

Acidi arseniosi, gr. vj.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xxxij.

Of which one may be given three times a-day. In intermittent fever.

These pills are strongly recommended by some practitioners, but great care is requisite in preparing them.

Pills of Ammoniated Iron, &c.

R. Ammoniati Ferri, 3j.

Pulveris Rhei, gr. viij.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiat massa in pilulas v dividenda.

This remedy is recommended in Rachitis, and is to be continued with one pill a-day for a fortnight, and then intermitted for the same length of time and again resumed. The intention of this direction is to prevent the system from becoming habituated to the medicine.

Pills of Oxide of Zinc.

R. Oxidi Zincæ, 2ij.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ x.

Signa.—One three or four times a-day. In epilepsy, chorea, &c.

Dr. Chapman speaks favourably of this medicine, and recommends to begin with the above dose, and gradually to increase it.

Pills of Steel Filings.

R. Limaturæ Ferri, gr. xvj.

Extracti Gentianæ, q. s., ut fiat massa.—Divide in pilulas vj.

One three times a-day, followed by a draught of some bitter infusion.

Pills of the Extract of Quassia.

R. Extracti Quassiae mollis, 3j.

Pulvaris Gentianæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xx.

Of which one may be taken three or four times a-day, succeeded by a wine-glassful of the infusion of quassia.

This is one of the purest bitters, and when we wish the effect of a simple tonic a more appropriate preparation cannot be substituted.

Pills of Nitrate of Silver, &c.

R. Nitratis Argenti, gr. iij.

Pulveris Opii, ʒss.

— Camphoræ,

— Nucis moschatæ, Ȑā. ȝj.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s., ut fiat massa.—Divide in pilulas xlvi.

Dose, a pill morning and evening. In chorea and epilepsy.

Pills of Nitrate of Silver.

R. Nitratis Argenti, gr. ij vel iij.

Micæ panis, ʒss.

Aquæ fontanæ, q. s., ut fiant pilulæ xij.

Signa.—One to be taken night and morning, gradually increasing them as the case may demand. The nitrate of silver should first be dissolved in a little water, and the crumbs of bread afterwards added; and a glass mortar should always be employed to compound them in.

Pills of the Sulphate of Iron.

R. Sulphatis Ferri, 3j.

Extracti Gentianæ, q. s., ut fiat massa.—Divide in pilulas, xxx.

One to be taken morning, noon and night. In dyspepsia.

Electuary of Cinchona, Rust of Iron, &c.

R. Pulveris Cinchonæ optimæ,

— Carbonatis Ferri, Ȑā. ȝj.

Balsami Copavæ, q. s. ut fiat electuarium.

To be made (by the patient) into pills of the ordinary size. Of which four may be taken three times a-day.

Pills of the Nitro-Muriate of Gold.

R. Nitro-muriatis Auri, gr. v.

Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, ȝiss.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas lxxv. dividenda.

Signa.—One or two thrice a day. In syphilis, &c.

This metal is placed under the head of tonics by Dr. Chapman, and we have followed his example. Although once much extolled, it is now seldom used.

Pills of Ammoniuret of Copper and Extract of Quassia.

R. Cupri Ammoniati, ʒss.

Extracti Quassiae mollis, ʒiss.

Misce, et divide in pilulas xxx.—Of which one may be taken three times a-day. In nervous diseases.

MIXTURES, &c.

Griffith's Myrrh Mixture.

R. Gummi Myrrhæ, ʒj.

Sulphatis Ferri, ʒj.

Carbonatis Potassæ, ʒj.

Sacchari Purificati, ʒij.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvj.

Fiat mistura.—Dose, a table-spoonful according to circumstances.

Employed as a tonic in phthisis.

Mixture of Sulphuric Acid, &c.

R. Sulphatis Ferri, gr. ij.

Acidi sulphurici, gtt. x.

Sacchari albi, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒiv.

Misce et Signa, a tea-spoonful for a dose, to be repeated every two, three, or four hours.

Vinous Infusion of Carbonate of Iron, &c.

R. Carbonatis Ferri Præcipitatis, ʒiss.

Pulveris radicis Gentianæ,

Corticis Aurantii contusæ, Ȑā. ʒss.

Vini Lusitanici rubri, Oij.

Macerate for two or three days, and give a wine-glassful two or three times a-day. In dyspepsia arising from intemperance.

Mixture with Tincture of Bark and Citrate of Potash.

R. Succi Limonis recentis, ʒjss.

Carbonatis Potassæ, ʒj.

Tincturæ Cinchonæ, ʒj.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒiij.

Misce et signa. A table-spoonful every two hours. In cases in which it is desirable to promote insensible perspiration whilst taking the bark.

Infusion of Sage and Boneset.

- R. *Salviæ officinalis*,
Eupatorii perfoliati, $\frac{aa}{3}$. $\frac{ss}{3}$.
Corticis Cascarillæ, $\frac{3}{j}$.

Infuse in three half-pints of water until cold. Dose, a wine-glassful every three or four hours. In Hectic Fever.

Decoction of Cinchona.

- R. *Corticis Cinchonæ contusæ*, $\frac{2}{j}$.
Aquæ frigidæ, Oj.
Boil for ten minutes—and while hot add—
Serpentariæ radicis, $\frac{2}{ss}$.
Corticis Aurantii contusæ, $\frac{2}{ij}$.

And suffer them to infuse for half an hour near the fire in a covered vessel.—Dose, a wine-glassful every hour.

If the bark be boiled longer than ten minutes, it depositories extractive and resinous matter, becomes paler, and is less efficient. The last ingredients are directed to be infused because their aromatic properties would be dissipated by decoction.

Decoction of Bark, &c.

- R. *Decocti Cinchonæ*, $\frac{3}{v}$.
Tincturæ Cinchonæ Huxhami, $\frac{3}{j}$.
Acidi sulphurici aromatici, gtt. xxx.

Misce.—A table-spoonful may be taken every one or two hours *pro re nata*.

By this preparation we obtain both the aqueous and alcoholic extracts of the bark.

Sulphate of Quinia in Sirup.

- R. *Sulphatis Quiniæ*, gr. xvi.
Acidi sulphurici, gtt. iij.
Surupi Zingiberis vel Limonis, $\frac{3}{ij}$.

Misce et signa.—A large tea-spoonful to be given every hour during the apyrexia.

The French physicians employ a wine and tincture of quinia, which, however, are not superior to the compound used in this country. Both in Europe and America, and especially in Italy, the dose is carried to a much greater extent than we have directed. Eight, ten, fifteen, twenty, and even thirty grains have been given by the Italians without manifest injury and with successful results. Such doses, however, are seldom admissible in this country; and a cure can generally be accomplished with sixteen or twenty grains in twenty-four hours.

Mixture of Sulphate of Quinia.

R. Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. xx.

Acidi sulphurici, gtt. iiij.

Sacchari albi, 3j.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, 2ijss.

Misce et signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, every hour during the apyrexia of intermittents.

By the addition of sulphuric acid, a super-sulphate of quinia is formed, which is soluble in the aqueous menstruum.

Tincture of Quinia.

R. Quininæ, 3j.

Alcohol, 3ss.

Fiat tinctura.—Dose, ten to twenty drops every hour.

Ferrocyanate of Quinia.

R. Ferrocyanitis quiniæ, gr. iv.

Spiritus rectificati, 3j.

Solve et adde—

Aquæ camphoræ, 3vij.

Misce.—This preparation is said to be more active than the sulphate, whence it should be given in less doses: a tea-spoonful of the solution (which will contain half a grain of the salt) may be taken every

hour or two hours, according to circumstances.* Pills of the Ferrocyanate of Quinia are prepared with simple mucilage, and administered like the sulphate.

The acetate, citrate, muriate and nitrate of Quinia, have also been employed in Europe, and occasionally in this country. They possess no advantages over the ordinary preparations, and are given in much the same quantity.

Sirup of Cinchonine.

R. Sulphatis Cinchoninæ, gr. xxiv.

Syrupi simplicis, Oss.

Fiat mistura.—A table-spoonful will contain nearly a grain and a-half of the salt, which is a full dose; to be repeated *pro re nata*.

Cinchonine is also and more readily administered in pills of a grain or two grains each. In intermittent fevers.

Mixture of Red Bark in Port Wine, &c.

R. Pulveris Cinchonæ oblongifoliae, ʒss.

Theriacæ Andromachi, ʒj.

Succi limonis, ʒij.

Vini Lusitaniæ, ʒiv.

Misce et signa.—A wine-glassful every second hour during the apyrexia of intermittent fever.

We find this prescription strongly recommended in the *N. A. Medical and Surgical Journal*, by Dr. Meigs.

Mixture with Decoction and Tincture of Bark, &c.

R. Decocti Cinchonæ, ʒij.

Tincturæ Huxhami, ʒj.

Pulveris Cinchonæ ʒij.

Syrupi simplicis, ʒss.

Fiat mistura.—A table-spoonful to be taken every one or two hours during the absence of fever.

Mixture with Extract of Bark, &c.

R. Extracti Cinchonæ, ʒj.

Decocti Cinchonæ, ʒvj.

Tincturæ Cardamomi, ʒiv.

Misce.—A table-spoonful for a dose, as above directed.

Tincture of Cinchona, Valerian, &c.

R. Tincturæ Cinchonæ,

— Valerianæ, ʒ. ʒj.

— Cardamomi, ʒij.

Aquæ menthæ, ʒiv.

Fiat mistura.—Of this mixture a table-spoonful may be given every third hour. This preparation is especially designed as a tonic in nervous temperaments.

Mixture of Fowler's Solution, &c.

R. Liquoris potassæ arsenitis, gtt. ix.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xxx.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, ʒj.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, ʒij.

Fiat mistura et signa.—A table-spoonful for an adult, a tea-spoonful for a child; to be administered every two hours, during the apyrexia of intermittents.

Arsenical Mixture.

R. Liquoris arsenicalis, gtt. x.

· Aquæ destillatae, ʒj.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. x.

Spiritus lavendulæ compositi, ʒss.

To be taken at a dose.

This mixture is recommended by Dr. Graves, when the simple arsenical solution irritates the stomach.

Acidulated Tincture of Gentian.

R. Tincturæ Gentianæ compositæ, ʒj.

Acidi sulphurici aromatici, ʒss.

Misce.—A small tea-spoonful to be taken in sugar and water, three or four times a-day. In dyspepsia.

Tincture of Bark.

R. Tincturæ Cinchonæ compositæ, ʒj.

Signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, every two hours.

In the same doses as the above may be taken,

Tinctura Colombæ—et

Tinctura Gentianæ composita.

Muriated Tincture of Iron.

R. Tincturæ Ferri muriatis, ʒj.

From twenty to sixty or eighty drops to be taken in a glass of cold chamomile tea, twice or thrice a-day.

Infusion of Colombia and Ginger.

R. Radicis Colombæ contusæ, ʒj.

— Zingiberis, ʒij.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.—Give of the strained liquor, (cold) a wine-glassful every two hours.

This infusion, when freely used, is adapted to chronic diarrhoea.

Infusion of Colombia, Rhubarb, &c.

R. Seminum Carui contusorum,

Radicis Colombæ,

— Rhei, Ȑā. Ʒj.

Aquæ ferventis, ȝviiij.

Digest for two hours, and strain.

R. Liquoris colati, ȝijss.

Tincturæ Rhei, ȝj.

Syrupi Zingiberis, ȝij.

Misce.—Dose, a tea spoonful to a table-spoonful for children, according to their age. In Diarrhoea.

Mixture of Sulphate of Iron and Elixir of Vitriol.

R. Ferri sulphatis, gr. iv.

Acidi sulphurici aromatici, gtt. xl.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.

Fiat mistura, et signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken three times a-day in half a wine-glass of water.

Vinegar Draught.

R. Acidi acetici, ʒj.

Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ, ʒss.

Syrupi simplicis, ʒss.

Aquæ, ʒx.

Misce.—To be taken every twenty minutes as a draught. Advised by Dr. Howard, of London, in sick headache.

Acorn Coffee.

R. Pulveris Glandis torrefactæ, ʒj.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.—Three or four teacupsful may be taken during the day, and augmented according to circumstances.

The above is a very favourite remedy with the Germans. “It is one of the most successful in mesenteric atrophy, commencing rachitis, glandular swellings, asthma, and cough. Continued for a long time, it is one of the most powerful means we possess for destroying the scrofulous disposition.”—*Hufeland. Treatise on Scrofula, p. 215.*

Infusion of Quassia.

R. Ligni Quassiae,

Radicis Serpentariæ,

Corticis Aurantii contusæ, Ȑā. ʒss.

Aquæ bullientis, Oij.

Fiat infusio et cola.—A tea-cupful to be taken cold, three times a-day.

Decoction of Bark and Valerian.

R. Corticis Cinchonæ contusæ, ʒj.

Boil in a pint of water for ten minutes, and strain.

R. Radicis Valerianæ, contusæ, 3j.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Infuse for one hour and strain.—Add the decoction of bark to this infusion, and give a tea-cupful cold, three or four times a-day.

This was a favourite prescription with Dr. Parrish, in rheumatic and nervous headach, which are entirely unmanageable with the lancet, purgatives, &c. &c.

Infusion of Chamomile and Orange Peel.

R. Florum Anthemidis nobilis, 3j.

Corticis Aurantii, 3ss.

Aquæ frigidæ, ℥vij.

Macerate for twenty-four hours.—Dose, a tea-cupful three or four times a-day.

The infusion of chamomile made with cold, is in general more grateful to the patient than when made with boiling water. The same remark applies to infusions generally, and they are also less liable to ferment when made with cold water.

Decoction of Angustura Bark.

R. Corticis Cuspariæ febrifugæ contusæ, 3j.

Aquæ fontanæ, Ojss.

Boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, and strain. Of this decoction a wine-glassful may be taken every two hours.

Decoction of Wild-Cherry Tree Bark.

R. Corticis Pruni Virginiani contusi, 3j.

— Aurati contusæ, 3ij.

Aquæ fontanæ, Oj.

Boil the bark alone for half an hour, and then add the orange peel.

A wine-glassful may be taken every hour or two in consumptive cases, asthma, &c.

Infusion of Serpentaria.

R. Serpentariæ Virginianæ, 3ss.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Infuse in a covered vessel for one hour.—A wine-glassful every hour or two hours, *pro re nata*.

Compound Tincture of Aloes, Gentian, &c.

R. Aloes socotorinæ, $\frac{3}{j}$.
Pulveris Zedoariæ,

— Gentianæ,
— Croci,
— Rhei,
— Agarici,

Syrupi, $\text{aa. } \frac{3}{j}$.

To be mixed into a quart of brandy. This is the celebrated Baûme de Vie, or Elixir of Life. It is a powerful tonic, and one of the most effectual febrifuge medicines. In intermittents, especially, it is justly celebrated. Dose, a table-spoonful three times a-day.

Infusion of Sage and Boneset.

R. Salviæ officinalis,
Eupatoriæ perfoliatae, $\text{aa. } \frac{3}{ss}$.
Corticis cascarrillæ, $\frac{3}{j}$.

Mix, and infuse in three half pints of boiling water until cold, Dose, a wine-glassful every two or three hours. In the colliquative perspiration of hectic fever.

Decoction of Dog-Wood Bark.

R. Corticis Corni Floridæ contusæ, $\frac{3}{j}$.
Aquæ fontanæ, Oj.

Boil for twenty or thirty minutes, and strain.—A wine-glassful may be given every hour, as a substitute for Peruvian Bark in intermittents.

Infusion of Hops.

R. Humuli lupuli, $\frac{3}{j}$.
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Infuse for two hours, and strain by expression. Of this a wine-glassful may be taken three or four times a-day. In dyspepsia.

Infusion of Boneset.

R. Eupatorii perfoliati, $\frac{3}{j}$.
Aquæ bullicantis, Oj.

Infuse for two hours, and strain.—Of this a wine-glassful may be taken every one or two hours, cold. In intermittent fever.

Enema of Extract of Bark, &c.

R. Extracti Cinchonæ, ʒss.

Aquæ tepidæ, ʒiv.

Solve; dein adde—

Olei olivarum, ʒss.

Tineturæ Opii, gtt. x.

Fiat enema.—To be thrown up every fourth hour. In intermit-tents.

When preferred, the powdered bark may used—say ʒij. mixed with some of the decoction instead of common water. The bark thus administered may occasionally be made to arrest an intermittent when the patient cannot swallow it. Bark is also employed externally in the form of a waistcoat, worn next the skin. A poultice made by mixing the powder and decoction into a paste, may be applied to the region of the stomach ; and lastly, the decoction is used as a semicupum.

Enema of Quinine.

Quinine is employed in enemata, and in this form has an immediate and powerful effect on intermittent fevers. From eight to twelve grains of the sulphate of quinine, dissolved in a tea cupful of flax-seed or other mucilage, may be administered at a time and repeated in twelve hours.

Infusion of Cinchona with Lime Water.

R. Cinchonæ corticis cordifoliæ, ʒij.

Liquoris calcis, Oij.

Misce, et fiat infusio.

This infusion was formerly much employed and es-teemed an excellent compound. A wine-glassful may be taken three or four times per diem, or once every hour, in intermittent and other forms of fever.

GENTIANIN.

This substance is obtained by an elaborate chemical process from the root of the *Gentiana lutea*. It is intensely bitter, but possesses no advantages over the common preparations of Gentian. Majendie gives two formulæ for its administration :

R. Gentianinæ, gr. v.

Alcoholis, 3j.

Fiat tinctura.—Dose, two tea-spoonsful, which will contain a little more than a grain of the medicine. Commended in serofulous affections.

Sirup of Gentianin.

R. Gentianinæ, gr. xvij.

Syrupi, Oj.

Misce.—Dose, a wine-glassful, which will contain a grain.

Compound Infusion of Gentian.

R. Radicis Gentianæ concisæ, 3ss.

Corticis Aurantii contusæ, 3ij.

Seminum Cardamomi, 3ss.

Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Fiat infusio.

Gentian is an excellent bitter. The above preparation is given in wine-glassful doses, in debility of the digestive organs, &c.

ALTERATIVES.

Alteratives have been defined—those medicines which are given with a view to re-establish the healthy functions of the animal economy, without producing any active evacuation. This class of remedies, therefore, embraces numerous preparations which produce a slow but decided effect on the various secreting organs, sometimes without any sensible increase of the

secretions themselves, but in other instances obviously augmenting or magnifying them. Such is the action of minute doses of mercury, iodine and other substances upon the glandular apparatus. These medicines are generally classed with stimulants and tonics, and some of them with narcotics, and others have been placed with those preparations to which they seem most allied when given in an over-dose—Sialagogues, for example. Without attempting to investigate this question farther than regards practical convenience, we proceed in this place to indicate the more active and important Alteratives; merely premising the familiar truth, that medicines of almost every class of the *materia medica* become alteratives by being administered in very small doses at intervals of a few hours.

Æthereal Tincture of Iodine.

R. Iodini, gr. vj.

Ætheris Sulphurici, ʒj.

Misce.—Thirty drops contain one grain of iodine.—Dose, ten drops twice or three times a-day. In cutaneous and glandular diseases.

Compound Tincture of Iodine.

R. Iodinæ, ʒj.

Potassæ iodidæ, ʒij.

Spiritus rectificati, Oij.

Fiat tinctura.—Dose, five to fifteen drops, *pro re nata*.

Mixture of the Hydriodate of Potash, &c.

R. Iodidi Potassæ, gr. ij.

Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ʒss.

Tartratis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. ss.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvj.

Misce et signa.—A tea-spoonful three or four times a-day. In scrofula.

Iodine with Hydriodate of Potash.

R. Iodinæ, gr. iij.

Potassæ iodidi, gr. vj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.

Solve et signa.—Dose, six to ten drops thrice a-day in a wine-glass of cold water.

If it produce dizziness, pain in the bowels, or other unpleasant symptoms, diminish the quantity.

The author of "Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption," strongly recommends this mixture in catarrh, phthisis, &c. It has a powerful effect in glandular disease, and in all affections of the mucous membranes.

Mixture of Tincture of Iodine, &c.

R. Tincturæ Iodini, f. ʒj.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ, f. ʒij.

Aquæ destillatæ, f. ʒvj.

Fiat mistura et signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours. Employed in cases of ulceration accompanied by purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius, and where there exists a scrofulous diathesis.

See Astringents.

Solution of Hydriodate of Iron.

R. Iodidi ferri, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.

Fiat solutio.—Dose, six to ten drops morning, noon and night, in a wine-glass of cold water.

Solution of Iodide of Potassium.

R. Potassii iodidi, gr. xxxvj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.

Fiat solutio.—Dose, five to twenty drops, morning, noon and night, in a wine-glass of sweetened water. *Majendie.*

Solution of the Ioduretted Hydriodate of Potassa.

R. Iodinæ, ʒj.

Potassii iodidi, ʒij.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvij.

Fiat solutio.—Dose, six drops, morning and evening, in a wine-glass of water. In scrofulous and scirrhoue diseases.

Dunglison, New Remedies, p. 396.

Tyrrell's Mixture of Ioduretted Hydriodate of Potassa.

R. Iodinæ, gr. ss.

Potassæ iodidi, ʒss.

Syrupi papaveris, ʒss.

Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ss.

Fiat mistura.—Given in dose of a wine-glassful three times a-day. In syphilis combined with scrofula.

Vide Dunglison, ut supra.

Mixture of Iodo-Hydargyrate of Potassium.

R. Hydargyri deuto-iodidi, gr. iv.

Potassii iodidi, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.

Misce.—Dose, five drops three times a-day, much diluted.

Tincture of Iodo-Hydargyrate of Potassium.

R. Potassæ iodo-hydargyratis, gr. j.

Spiritus vini tenuioris, ʒj.

Fiat tinctura.—Dose, ten drops three times a-day, much diluted.

Ioduretted Sulphuric Ether.

R. Etheris sulphurici, ʒj.

Iodidi puri, gr. vj.

Solve.—Thirty drops of this solution contain a grain of Iodine. Six drops constitute a full dose.

Majendie's Anti-Epileptic Solution of Iodine.

R. Iodureti potassii, ʒiv.

Iodidi, gr. ij.

Aquæ menthæ destillatæ, ʒvj.

Fiat solutio.—Dose, a spoonful thrice per diem.

Iodine Waters.

The physicians of Europe, and especially of Paris, have made extensive and salutary use of Iodine waters, both internally and externally. In these the Iodine is very much diluted, and generally with the addition of more or less common salt. These waters are prepared

on a large scale and with great precision by the Pharmacists of Paris, but they have been but partially introduced into this country. M. Majendie, however, gives formulæ for some extemporaneous Iodine waters, which may answer all the purposes of the more elaborate preparations. The following is an example:—

Ioduretted Water.

R. Iodureti Potassii, gr. vij.

Iodini, gr. j.

Aquaæ puræ; Oij.

Fiat solutio.—This solution is directed to be drank at meals, in place of common water.

That Iodine is one of the most powerful alteratives at present known, there can be no question. There are few diseases dependent upon or connected with morbid secretion of the glandular structures, but what are more or less modified by its use, while in others it acts as a direct curative agent. It is chiefly, however, in serofulous, glandular and cutaneous affections that it acts most beneficially, dispersing indurations of the glands, and restoring the secretions of the cutaneous and mucous apparatus: whence its advantages in eruptive diseases, bronchitis, leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, &c. &c. It has been found to restore suppressed haemorrhoidal and catamenial discharges, and when pushed too far, has even produced alarming hemorrhage of the lungs, nose and uterus. These facts should make the practitioner extremely cautious in its administration, beginning with small doses, and watching their effects. Should it produce any of the inconveniences already mentioned, or dizziness, nausea, purging, burning of the skin or swelling of the gums, it should be at once suspended, or given less frequently and in smaller doses.

It is well known that Iodine was first discovered in sea-weed and sponges; and the latter having long had the reputation of being a cure for Goitre, it was found that Iodine was the active remedial agent. We

give below two prescriptions for the use of Sponge as formerly in vogue, but now nearly superseded by the preparations of pure Iodine.

Burnt Sponge.

R. Spongiæ ustæ, ʒj.

Sacchari albi, ʒj.

Misce et divide in chartulas, vj.—One three times a-day, gradually augmenting the dose. In Bronchocele.

Decoction of Sponge.

R. Spongiæ concisæ et torrefactæ, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.

Coque et infunde duodecim horas.—Of this, filtered and rendered palatable by the addition of a little mint water, a table-spoonful or more may be taken every three hours.

STRYCHNINE.

We have already (under the head of Narcotics) given several prescriptions for using this extremely poisonous substance; but as it is chiefly given as an alterative, we here add some additional modes of administration. Strychnine is now much in vogue in the whole class of nervous diseases, paralysis, whether general or local, neuralgia, chorea, hysteria, &c. It is also employed in syphilis, amenorrhœa, dyspepsia, bronchitis, and in fact, in all cases where an alterative course is indicated.

Solution of Acetate of Strychnine.

R. Strychniæ acetatis, gr. iij.

Aleohol, ʒj.

Aquæ cinnamomi, ʒvij.

Misce.—Dose, five drops twice a-day, gradually increasing the quantity.

Dunglison, *New Remedies*, p. 450.

Tincture of Acetate of Strychnine.

R. Strychniæ acetatis, gr. iss.

Alcohol, ʒss.

Fiat tinctura.—Dose, five to twenty drops thrice per diem. In syphilitic pains of the bones. *Dunglison, ut supra.*

A Sulphate of Strichnine is also in use. It is prepared like the Acetate, of course substituting sulphuric acid. It has no advantages over the preparations already given, and is little used.

See Majendie, Formulaire, 9vme. Ed. p. 50.

Brucine.

The alkaline principle called Brucia or Brucine, is contained in the Augustura bark, Nux vomica and St. Ignatius's bean. That obtained from the bark is preferable for medicinal purposes. It possesses the properties of Strychnia, but in less degree. It may be administered in doses of one to three grains without danger; but the minimum dose should be first given, and the quantity gradually augmented.

Pills of Brucia.

R. Bruciæ puræ, gr. xij.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiat massa.

Divide in pilulas, xxiv.

Signa.—One pill to be taken four times a-day, and gradually increased.

Tincture of Brucia.

R. Alcoholis, ʒj.

Bruciæ puræ, gr. xvij.

Fiat tinctura.—From six to twenty-four drops may be taken in a draught.

Mixture of Brucia.

R. Bruciæ, gr. vj.

Aquæ destillatae, ʒiv.

Sacchari albi, ʒij.

Fiat mistura. Dose, a table-spoonful night and morning. These preparations are chiefly used in paralysis and the entire series of spasmodic affections.

Bromine.

This substance, which is allied to chlorine and iodine, is obtained from salt springs and other mineral waters. In medicine it is chiefly used in combination with potassa.

Solution of Bromide of Potassium.

R. Potassii bromidi, gr. xvij.

Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ iij.

Syrupi Tolu, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Fiat mistura.—A tea-spoonful every two or three hours.

Pills of Bromide of Iron.

R. Bromidii Ferri pulverisati, gr. xij.

Conservæ rosarum, gr. xvij.

Gummi Arabici, gr. xij.

Misce, and fiant pilulæ xx secundum artem. Two pills to be taken in the morning, and two in the evening, or, one three times a-day.

In Hypertrophy of the Heart, and scrofulous affections.

Majendie.

Mercury.

The mercureal preparations constitute the most decided and efficient medicines of this class. In addition to several formulæ inserted under the head of Sialagogues, the following are appropriately noticed in this place.

Calomel Pills.

R. Calomelanos, gr. ij.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xij.

Of which one may be taken every one or two hours. In cases of marasmus, &c., &c.

The use of calomel in minute doses has become very general, and certainly, if we may be allowed to give our experience, very deservedly so. In the hepatic and intestinal complaints of children, it is productive of the happiest results when carefully managed.

In infants, for example, the sixteenth or eighth of a grain, repeated every hour or two hours, according to age and circumstance, will often check diarrhoea, and even dysentery, which have resisted every treatment. If the discharges are attended by pain and tenesmus, small doses of powdered opium or laudanum may be added; but, as a general rule, the anodyne had better be given by injection.

The preparation called blue pill (*massa ex hydrargyro*) is indicated in similar conditions, and is especially beneficial whenever an alterative is called for. In these cases a grain given at bed time, or even a grain in divided portions through the day, will often produce the desired effect. Hence its extensive use in chronic and obscure derangements of the digestive organs, especially of the stomach and liver;—in the whole class of syphilitic affections, glandular enlargements, &c.

In like manner all the mercurial preparations mentioned under the head of SIALAGOGUES, become alteratives by cautious administration in doses more or less minute, and especially when they are given in conjunction with the preparations of sarsaparilla.

Pills of Quinia, Opium, &c.

R. Calomelanos, gr. vj.

Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.

Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. xij.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiat massa in pilulæ xij dividenda.

Signa.—One night and morning.

Dr. Meigs.

Pills of Blue Mass, Quinia, &c.

- R. Massæ ex Hydrargyro,
Sulphatis Quiniæ,
Pulveris Aloes, aa. gr. xij.
Syrupi Rhæi aromatici, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One three or four times a-day.

Either of the above prescriptions will be found useful in that condition of the system which supervenes an attack of bilious intermittent or remittent fever. They may be denominated tonic alteratives.

Arsenie.

Arsenic is a powerful alterative, and one which should be administered with the utmost circumspection. In addition to the formulae already given the following will be found useful.

Pills of Arsenic and Black Pepper.

- R. Protoxidi arsenici, gr. iv.
Piperis nigri, 3ix.

Pound these substances in a mortar for a few days at intervals, after which water enough is to be gradually added to form a pill mass, which should be divided into one hundred pills: the French physicians direct double that number, and restrict the patient to one or two pills daily. This preparation of arsenic is regarded in India as an infallible cure for Tuberculous Lepra.

Pills of the Arseniate of Iron.

- R. Proto-arseniatis Ferri, gr. iij.
Extracti humuli lupuli, 3ij.
Pulveris althææ, 5ss.
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiant massa.

To be divided into forty-eight pills, of which one is given daily. Recommended by Dr. Biett in scrofulous, cancerous, and herpetic diseases.

Hydriodate of Arsenic and Mercury.

- R. Liquoris hydriodatis arsenici et hydrargyri, 5ij.
Aqua destillatæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ iiiss.
Syrupi zinziberis, $\frac{2}{3}$ ss.

Misce.—To be taken in four draughts, night and morning. Chiefly given in scrofula and cutaneous eruptions.—*Donovan, in Dunglison, New Remedies, p. 288.*

MINERAL ACIDS.

Nitro-Muriatic Acid.

R. Acidi nitrici, ʒj.

— Muriatici, ʒss.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvij.

Misce, et adde—

Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒi vel ʒij.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—From twenty drops to a tea-spoonful to be given every three hours, in a wine-glass of sweetened water.

These acids, in the same proportions, are also employed as a bath in hepatic derangements, and often highly beneficial. To accomplish this end, put a tea-spoonful of the compound acid into a quart of warm water, and apply it to the region of the liver night and morning, by means of a soft sponge.

Diluted Nitric-Acid.

R. Acidi nitrici, ʒj.

Aquæ destillatæ, Oij.

Sacchari albi, ʒj.

Fiat mistura.—One fourth or even one half of this quantity may be taken daily. In Lues Venerea. *Ferriar, Med. Hist.*

Mixture of Nitric-Acid.

R. Acidi nitrici, ʒiss.

Pulveris Acaciæ,

Sacchari albi, ʒij.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvj.

Fiat mistura et signa.—A table-spoonful *pro re nata.*

Nitric acid may be prescribed as a tonic in the above form, or simply diluted with water. It is best

taken through a quill, as the teeth suffer when it comes in contact with them. It sometimes arrests the colliquative sweats of hectic fever when other remedies had failed.

CLASS XV.

ASTRINGENTS.

DOCTOR CULLEN describes astringents to be "such substances as applied to the human body, produce contraction and condensation in the soft solids, and thereby increase their density and force of cohesion." "And by the operation of this corrugating power," adds Dr. Murray, "either directly exerted on a part, or extended by sympathetic action, the morbid affections arising from a state of relaxation are supposed to be removed."

In the use of this class of medicines there is one caution suggests itself; namely, that they should not be given to arrest evacuations that are critical, and designed by nature to relieve a plethoric state of the system, unless such an evacuation exists to an alarming extent.

PILLS, POWDERS, &c.

Compound Powder of Alum.

R. Aluminis, 3j.

Pulveris Kino, gr. v.

Fiant pulveres, v et signa.—One every two hours. In obstinate diarrhoea.

This compound, though much employed and praised by some practitioners, contains substances incompati-

ble with each other. It is, nevertheless, very useful in menorrhagia, &c.

Powder of Sugar of Lead and Calomel.

R. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. ij vel iv.

Acetatis Plumbi, gr. ss ad gr. j.

Fiant pulveres iv.—One every three hours. *In Cholera Infantum.*

The above dose is adapted to any period between ten and twenty months of age.

Dr. T. D. Mitchell.

Powder with Alum and Opium.

R. Aluminis, 3ss.

Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.

Fiant pulveris vj et signa.—One to be taken every three or four hours. *In diarrhoea.*

Powder of Blue Vitriol, &c.

R. Sulphatis Cupri,

Boli Armeniæ, aa. 2j.

Camphoræ, 3ij.

Fiat pulvis.—Project 2j. of this powder into a pound of boiling water; filter the solution, and mix 3j. of it with 2j. of clear water, and apply it to the purulent eyes of infants by means of a syringe, *pro re nata*.—See *Cooper's Surgery*.

Pills of Acetate of Lead and Calomel.

R. Acetatis plumbi, 3ss.

Calomel, gr. v.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ x. One to be given every two, three, or four hours, according to circumstances. *In Hemorrhage, and especially in Hematemesis.*

Sugar of Lead and Opium.

R. Acetatis plumbi, 2j.

Gum Opii, gr. j.

Misce, et divide in pilulas xij.—A pill to be taken every hour at first, and then every two hours. This is Dr. Grave's prescription for the treatment of Cholera.

Pills of Acetate of Lead and Opium.

R. Acetatis Plumbi, gr. xij.

Pulveris Opii, gr. vj.

Conservæ rosarum, q. s., ut fiat massa, in pilulas vi dividenda.

One to be taken for a dose, according to circumstances. In hæmoptysis and other hemorrhages.

Bolus with Alum and Extract of Bark.

R. Aluminis,

Extracti Cinchonæ,

Nucis myristicæ, ää. 3ss.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s., ut fiat bolus.

To be given in uterine and other hemorrhages, and repeated *pro re nata.*

Pills of Alum, Catechu, &c.

R. Aluminis, gr. vj.

Extracti Opii, gr. j.

Catechu, gr. j.

To be divided into six pills, one of which is to be given every two, three or four hours. In passive hemorrhage, and in atonic mucous discharges.

Pills of Rhatany.

R. Extracti Rhataniæ, 3j.

Pulveris Kino, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ viij.—Signa, a pill to be given every hour or two hours. In the Profluvia.

Pills of Creosote.

R. Creosoti, gtt. x.

Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, 3j.

Mucilaginis, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xx.—Dose, a pill thrice in the day. In Bronchitis, Neuralgia, &c.

Creosote Mixture.

- R. Creosoti, gtt. xij.
Mucilaginis Arabici, ʒiv.
Sacchari albi, ʒj.

Fiat mistura.—Dose—a table-spoonful every two or three hours. In Hemorrhages.

Alcoholic Solution of Creosote.

- R. Creosoti, gtt. j.
Alcoholis rectificati, gtt. xvj.

Misce.—A drop or two of this solution dropped into the cavity of an aching tooth, is said to afford immediate relief. *Marinus.*

Tannin Pills.

- R. Tanninæ puræ, gr. ij.
Gummi vel Syrupi, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ viij. One may be given every two or three hours. In Gonorrhœa, &c.

Chalk Mixture.

- R. Cretæ præparatæ, ʒiss.
Sacchari albi,
Gummi Arabici, ȳā. q. s.
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒiv.
Olei cinnamomi, gtt. ij.
Tincture Opii, gtt. xl vel lx.

Misce.—Dose, a table-spoonful every two hours. In Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Another formula for chalk mixture will be given under the head of Absorbents and Antacids.

When a strongly astringent chalk mixture is desirable, we may add to the above formula Tinct. Kino, ʒij., or the same quantity of Tinctura Rhataniæ, or Catechu, or Nut-galls.

Camphor, Laudanum and Nitric Acid. Hope's mixture.

- R. Aquæ camphoræ, ʒiv.
Acidi nitrici, gtt. iv.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl vel lx.

Fiat mistura. Dose—a table-spoonful every two hours. In Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

This is the well known and very efficacious preparation called *Hope's mixture*. If the nitric acid is added in larger proportion, it is liable to defeat the object of the prescription.

Camphor Water, Lavender, &c.

R. Aquæ camphoræ, ʒiv.

Tincturæ lavendulae compositæ, ʒij.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl vel lx.

Fiat mistura. Dose a table-spoonful every two hours.

This prescription is employed in the same cases as the preceding one, and was strongly commended by the late Dr. Parrish.

Electuary of Catechu and Opium.

R. Electuarii Catechu, ʒj.

Suited to cases of diarrhœa, in tea-spoonful doses. Ten scruples contain one grain of opium.

Pills of Kino, Opium, &c.

R. Pulveris Kino, gr. xx.

— Opii, gr. ij.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ iv.

Of which take one every four hours. In diarrhœa, pyrosis, &c.

Monesia.

This substance is the product of a tree which grows in Chilli, but its botanical affinities are yet unknown. It is given in the form of Extract, twelve or twenty grains daily, divided into three grain pills. In Leucorrhœa, Diarrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c. &c.

COLLYRIA.

These are preparations applied to the eyes ; they are sometimes dry, but generally liquid—consisting of infusions, decoctions, or distilled waters, with the addition of various substances.

Dry Collyrium of Sugar, &c.

R. Sacchari albi,
Oxidi Zincii, $\text{aa}.$ partes equales.
Tere in pulverem. *M. Recamier.*

Dry Collyrium of Mercury, &c.

R. Sacchari albi, 3ij.
Oxidi Hydrargyri rubri, gr. x.
Oxidi Zincii impuri præparati, ϑ j.
Fiat pulvis. *M. Dupuytren.*

Dry Collyrium of Opium, &c.

R. Pulveris Opii, gr. iv.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis,
Sacchari purificati, $\text{aa}.$ ϑ j.
Tere bene.

These compounds are blown into the eyes for the removal of specks on the cornea resulting from inflammation.

Alum Curd.

R. Pulveris Aluminis, 3ss.
Albuminem Ovi, j.
Agitate them well until a coagulum be formed.—To be applied on a linen rag to inflamed eyes. It should be removed in three or four hours.

Alum Collyrium.

R. Pulveris Aluminis, gr. xij vel xx.
Aqua rosarum, $\tilde{\jmath}$ iv.
Fiat solutio.—To be applied to the eye in chronic inflammation.

Collyrium of Ioduret of Potassium.

- R. Aquæ rosarum, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj.
 Iodureti potassii, gr. xxiv.
 Iodini, gr. j vel ij.

Fiat collyrium. To be applied to the eyes three or four times in the day. In scrofulous ophthalmia, and ulcerations of the cornea and conjunctiva.

Collyrium of Acetate of Zinc.

- R. Sulphatis Zincii,
 Acetatis plumbi, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. vj.
 Aquæ rosarum, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

Fiat solutio.

In this prescription a double decomposition takes place; the acetate of zinc is held in solution, while the sulphate of lead falls to the bottom. It should be filtered, or used without shaking.

Collyrium of Acetate of Lead, &c.

- R. Liquoris plumbi acetatis, gtt. xij.
 Vini Opii, gtt. xl.
 Aquæ rosarum, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

Fiat collyrium.

Collyrium of Vinegar, &c.

- R. Aceti destillati, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Spiritus Vini diluti, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Aquæ rosarum, $\frac{3}{4}$ vijj.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—To be applied to weak eyes, and in ophthalmia after depletion.

Collyrium of Acetate of Ammonia and Camphor.

- R. Liquoris Ammoniæ acetatis, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
 Misturæ Camphoræ, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj.

Misce et signa.—To be applied to eyes requiring a mild astringent and stimulant remedy.

Collyrium of Acetate of Ammonia with Opium.

R. Liquoris Ammoniæ acetatis, $\frac{3}{2}$ ij.

Aquæ ferventis, $\frac{3}{2}$ vj.

Extracti Opii mollis, gr. x.

Dissolve the extract of Opium in the hot water, strain, and add the liquor of acetate of ammonia. In acute ophthalmia when considerable pain remains after depletion.

Collyrium of Sulphate of Copper.

R. Sulphatis Cupri, gr. vj.

Camphoræ, $\frac{3}{2}$ j.

Aquæ ferventis, $\frac{3}{2}$ vijj.

Rub the camphor with the water—then strain, and add the sulphate of copper.

This is nearly the same as the formula recommended by Mr. Ware in the treatment of purulent ophthalmia.

Collyrium of Corrosive Sublimate.

R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ vijj.

Fiat solutio.

The above may be advantageously used in gonorrhœal ophthalmia, as also in that of a scrofulous character.

Collyrium of Opium and Camphor.

R. Extracti Opii mollis, gr. x.

Camphoræ, gr. vj.

Aquæ ferventis, $\frac{3}{2}$ xij.

Rub the camphor and opium well together in a mortar and add the water. Then strain before using.

Collyrium of Poppies, &c.

R. Fomenti papaveris capsularum, $\frac{3}{2}$ iv.

Aquæ rosarum,

Misturæ Camphoræ, $\frac{3}{2}$ ij.

Misce.—Either of the last two collyria may be employed in the early stages of ophthalmia.

These collyria can be most successfully applied to the eyes by introducing the point of a small syringe into the outer angle, and gradually injecting them.

Collyrium of Nitrate of Silver.

R. **Nitratis Argenti**, gr. j vel ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, 3ij.

Fiat solutio.—In acute ophthalmia, and to promote the absorption of nebulæ of the cornea.

Emollient Collyrium.

R. **Radicis Althææ officinalis**, 3ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, ½j.

Infusc for three hours near the fire, and strain.—In inflammation of the conjunctiva accompanied with violent irritation.

Anodyne Collyrium.

R. **Colchici autumnalis**, 3j.

Aquæ **Lini bullientis**, 3iv.

Tincturæ **Opii**, 3j.

Fiat mistura.—For ophthalmia accompanied with great sensibility.

M. Jadelot.

Strychnine Collyrium.

R. **Strichniæ puræ**, gr. ij vel iv.

Acidi acetici diluti,

Aquæ destillatæ, 2ā. 3j.

Fiat solutio.—A drop or two, diluted or not according to circumstances, to be applied to the eye several times a-day. Vide Dr. Ryan in Amaurosis.

INJECTIONS.

Injections are liquid compositions of emollient, astringent, or stimulating substances. The parts into which they are thrown are, the external auditory passages, the canal of the urethra, the bladder, and also fistulous cavities, the tunica vaginalis in the case of hydrocele, and the vagina. When employed in the cure of gonorrhœa, two circumstances merit especial attention, viz. the manner of injecting them and the frequency of using them. When the common syringe is used, the pipe should be perfectly smooth, short and conical, so that it cannot pass more than a quarter of an inch into the urethra. The patient should oil the pipe before using it, seat himself on the edge of a chair so as to avoid pressing the perineum, draw the penis forward on the syringe with the left hand, and throw up the injection to the seat of disease, (previously ascertained,) with the other. As respects the frequency of injecting, it may be observed, that five or six times a-day are not too often, and that the cure will be retarded by using these remedies at longer intervals. We cannot forbear remarking, that gonorrhœal inflammation, situated near the extremity of the penis, can be often cured by a *routine plan*; but when seated higher up the canal, and affecting Cowper's gland or the prostate, it becomes a serious disease, the cure of which ought not to be undertaken by those ignorant of the structure of the parts and the nature of morbid action.

Injection of Pyroligneous Acid for the Ear.

R. Acidi pyrolignei, 3ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ vj.

Fiat injectio.—To be injected twice a-day with a silver syringe, in purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius.

Buchanan on the Ear.

Injection for Catechu for the Ear.

R. Extracti Catechu, gr. xij.

Aquæ bullientis, ʒvj.

Fiat injectio.—To be used four or five times a-day. *Idem.*

Pyroligneous Acid, Ether, &c., for the Ear.

R. Acidi pyrolignei,

Spiritus Ætheris sulphurici,

Olei Terebinthinæ, ȳā. partes equales.

Misce et signa.—Introduce two drops into the meatus auditorius every night, when the cerumen is deficient in quantity.—*Idem.*

Peruvian Balsam, &c., for the Ear.

Fellis Bovini, ȝiij.

Balsami peruviani, ȝj.

Misce.—To be dropped occasionally into the ear to correct a fetid discharge, syringing the ear every day with a weak solution of soap and water.

Dr. Hugh Smith.

Injection of Corrosive Sublimate, &c.

R. Sulphatis Zincii, gr. x.

Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi, gr. ij.

Aquæ rosarum, ȝvij.

Fiat injectio.—In gleet.

This powerful remedy should be employed with great caution.

Injection of Sulphate of Zinc, &c.

R. Sulphatis Zincii, gr. x.

Pulveris Acaciæ, ȝij.

Tincturæ Opii, ȝj.

Aquæ destillatæ, ȝvij.

Fiat injectio.—In gonorrhœa virulenta.

Injection of Muriate of Ammonia, &c.

- R. Muriatis Ammoniae, gr. j vel ij.
 Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi, gr. ij.
 Aquæ destillatæ, ʒiv.
 Fiat injectio.—In chronic gonorrhœa.

Injection of Acetate of Zinc.

- R. Acetatis Zincæ, gr. viij.
 Aquæ rosarum, ʒiv.
 Fiat injectio.—In gonorrhœa virulenta.

For all these preparations, rose water is an admirable menstruum; it possesses the advantages of being slightly astringent and rendered pure by distillation, and is therefore particularly applicable to the formation of injections and collyria.

Injection of Armenian Bole.

- R. Sulphatis Zincæ, ʒij.
 Boli Armeniæ, ʒij.
 Pulveris Acaciæ, ʒij.
 Aquæ, rosarum, ʒvij.
 Fiat injectio.—In gonorrhœa.

Injection of Calomel, &c.

- R. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, ʒj.
 Gummi Arabici,
 Tincturæ Opii, Ȑā. ʒss.
 Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvij.
 Fiat injectio.—For gonorrhœa or gleet.

Injection of Sulphate of Copper.

- R. Cupri sulphatis, gr. vj.
 Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvj.
 Tincturæ Opii, ʒj.
 Fiat solutio.—To be thrown up the urethra in chronic gonorrhœa.

Injection of Tea.

R. Theæ viridis foliorum, ʒj.

Aquæ ferventis, ʒvj.

Fiat infusio et cola.—For an injection in gonorrhœa virulenta.

Injection of Ammoniuret of Copper.

R. Cupri Ammoniureti, gr. v.

Aquæ rosarum, ʒvij.

Fiat solutio.—In chronic gonorrhœa.

GARGLES, MOUTH WASHES, &c.

Gargles, like injections, are astringent and stimulating; and to be of any service must be frequently applied and persevered in for some time.

Gargle of Brandy.

R. Spiritus vini gallici,

Aquæ fontanæ, Ȑā. partes equales.

Brandy and water form an excellent gargle for some cases of inflamed fauces.

Gargle of Galls and Alcohol.

R. Infusionis gallarum, ʒvij.

Spiritus vini rectificati, ʒj.

Fiat gargarysma.—In relaxation of the uvula and soft palate.

Should be applied with a camel's-hair brush.

Gargle of Infusion of Oak Bark.

R. Corticis Querci falcatae, ʒj.

Aquæ fontanæ, ȝjss.

Boil to a pound, and strain; then add—

Sulphatis aluminis, ȝss.

Spiritus vini gallici, ȝij.

Misce.—To be applied to the uvula when swelled or relaxed, and for an injection in fluor albus.

Gargle of Sulphate of Quinia, &c.

R. Sulphatis Quiniæ, gr. xij.

— cupri, gr. xvij.

Acidi sulphurici aromatici, ʒj.

Aquæ fontanæ, ʒvij.

Fiat mistura et signa.—A table-spoonful three or four times a-day, in
obstinate sore throat.

Dr. Hartshorne.

Gargle of Borax, &c.

R. Boratis sodæ, ʒj.

Tincturæ myrrhæ, ʒss.

Mellis despumati, ʒj.

Aquæ rosarum, ʒiv.

Fiat gargarysma.—To be used as a gargle or mouth wash, in ptyalism
or scorbutic affections of the gums.

Gargle of Sulphate of Zinc, &c.

R. Sulphatis Zinci, ʒj.

Mellis, ʒss.

Tineturæ Myrrhæ, ʒj.

Spiritus vini gallici, ʒj.

Aquæ rosarum, ʒiv.

Fiat gargarysma.—To be applied to ulcerated gums, occasioned by
excessive salivation. Water can be added if it be too strong.

In mercurial sore mouth, common lead water forms
a most soothing and useful application. It makes the
teeth black—an effect, however, which is only tempo-
rary.

Dr. Blake's Toothach Solution.

R. Aluminis, ʒij. (in pulverem subtilissimum triturandum.)

Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒvij.

Fiat solutio.—Said by Dr. Blake of London, to be an infallible cure
for toothach, where this is not connected with rheumatism.

Gargle of Alum.

R. Sulphatis aluminæ et potassæ, ʒij.

Aquæ, ʒiv.

Solve.—This is Dr. Cavarra's gargle for fœtor oris, or offensive breath.

Gargle of Pomegranate.

R. Corticis punicæ granati, ʒss.

Petalarum rosæ rubræ, ʒij.

Aquæ bullientis, ʒvj.

Fiat infusio.—Cola et adde—

Mellis despumati, ʒj.

Aluminis, ʒij.

Fiat gargarysma.—For inflammation of the throat and sauces.

Muriatic Acid Gargle.

R. Infusionis Cinchonæ, ʒiv.

Mellis despumati, ʒj.

Acidi muriatici, gtt. x. vel xvij.

Fiat gargarysma.—In chronic inflammation, when the pain and swelling have been reduced by depletion. *Ratier's Formulary.*

Wash of Sulphate of Copper, &c.

R. Sulphatis Cupri, ʒij.

Pulveris Cinchonæ, ʒss.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒiv.

Misce et signa.—In the gangrenous sore mouth of children, applied to the full extent of the ulceration and excoriation.

Dr. B. H. Coates.

Linctus with Muriatic Acid, &c.

R. Acidi Muriatici, ʒj.

Mellis,

Aquæ rosarum, Ȑā. ʒj.

Misce.—Signa.—To be applied to scorbutic gums three or four times a-day.

Detergent Gargle—Sulphuric Acid, &c.

R. Decocti Hordei, ʒiv.

Mellis despumati, ʒss.

Acidi sulphurici, gtt. xx.

Fiat gargarysma.

Ratier's Formulary.

Mercurial Gargle.

R. Chloridi Hydrargyri corrosivi, gr. j.

Mellis despumati, $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.

Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ iv.

Fiat solutio.—For venereal sore throat.

Ratier.

Acetous Gargle.

R. Acidi acetici, 3ij.

Muriatis Ammoniæ, 3j.

Mellis, $\frac{3}{2}$ iss.

Aquæ fontanæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ xij.

Fiat gargarysma.—For inflamed fauces.

Ratier.

Astringent Gargle of Acetate of Lead, &c.

R. Acetatis Plumbi, 3ss.

Syrupi simplicis, $\frac{3}{2}$ j.

Decocti Hordei, Oj.

Fiat solutio.—In mercurial sore mouth, &c. *Ratier's Formulary.*

MIXTURES, INFUSIONS, &c.*Infusion of Galls.*

R. Gallæ contusæ, 3ij.

Aquæ bullientis, $\frac{3}{2}$ x.

Infuse for four hours, and strain.—To be taken in doses of a table-spoonful every hour or two hours. In diarrhœa. It may be rendered more agreeable by the addition of some aromatic.

Infusion of Galls and Chalk.

R. Infusionis Gallarum, $\frac{3}{2}$ iv.

Cretæ præparatæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.

Tincturæ Opii, 3j.

Gummi Acaciæ, 3j.

Fiat mistura.—Dose, a table-spoonful every two hours. In diarrhœa.

Infusion of Logwood.

R. Hæmatoxyli ligni, $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.

Aquæ bullientis, Oj.

Infuse for two or three hours, and strain. Of this a table-spoonful to be given to children every two or three hours. In cholera and diarrhoea.

Mixture of Extract of Logwood, &c.

R. Extracti Hæmatoxyli, 3ij.

Tincturæ catechu, 3ij.

Aquæ fontanæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ vij.

Misce et signa.—Two spoonsful to be given once in three or four hours. In the advanced stages of diarrhoea and dysentery.

Mixture with Extract of Bark and Alum.

R. Extracti Cinchonæ, 3ss.

Aluminis, 3ij.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, 3v.

Syrupi Limonis, 3j.

Misce et signa.—Two spoonsful every two hours. In low diseases accompanied with hemorrhage.

Mixture with Tincture of Catechu, &c.

R. Tincturæ Catechu, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

— Opii, gtt. ix.

Pulveris Acaciæ, 3ij.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, 3vj.

Misce et signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours. In diarrhoea.

Solution of Vitriolated Zinc and Alum.

As under Emetics.

Alum Whey.

R. Laetis Vaccinæ bullientis, Oj.

Pulveris Aluminis, 3ij.

Boil them until the coagulum separates, and strain. A cupful to be taken occasionally. In diabetes, &c.

Peruvian Bark with Lime Water.

R. Pulveris corticis Cinchonæ, 3ss.

Aquæ Calcis, $\frac{2}{3}$ vij.

Misce et signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours, or oftener if necessary. In diarrhoea and menorrhagia.

Sirup of Galls, Brandy, &c.

R. Gallarum contusarum, ʒij.

 Spiritus gallici, ʒviij.

Misce.—Set the brandy on fire and burn out the spirit; then add—
Corticis Cinnamomi,
Macis, ȳā. ʒij.

While hot, add sugar by burning it over the inflamed brandy until a sirup is formed. Decant the pure sirup. Dose, a table-spoonful every two hours. In chronic and obstinate diarrhoea.

Dr. Parrish.

Clyster of Lime Water and Catechu.

R. Electuarii Catechu, ʒss.

 Aquæ Calcis, ʒx.

Fiat solutio et signa.—One-half may be injected at a time. In the diarrhoea of continued fevers.

Solution of Sulphate of Copper, &c.

R. Sulphatis Cupri, gr. iij.

 Acidi sulphurici, gtt. xx.

 Aquæ destillatæ, ʒj.

Fiat solutio et signa.—From twenty to forty drops to be given every one or two hours in sirup, *pro re nata*. In menorrhagia.

Thatcher's Practice.

Enema of Acetate of Lead, &c.

R. Acetatis Plumbi, ȳj.

 Tincturæ Opii, gtt. ix.

 Aquæ tepidæ, ʒij.

Fiat solutio.—To be thrown up the rectum in uterine hemorrhage.

Deweese's Syst. of Mid., p. 420.

Mixture of Extract of Rhatany Root, &c.

R. Extracti Rhataniæ, ʒj.

 Syrupi papaveris,

 Aquæ rosarum, ȳā. ʒj.

Fiat solutio et signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, *pro re nata*. In passive hemorrhage and chronic dysentery. *M Fouquier.*

LINIMENTS, LOTIONS, &c.

Lotion of Lime Water, Zinc, &c.

R. Oxidi Zincii, gr. xij.

Cupri sulphatis, gr. iij vel iv.

Mellis rosacei, 3j.

Aquæ calcis, 3ij.

Fiat lotio.—To be applied to phagedænic ulcers of the genitals.

Vide Swediaur on Syphilis.

Liniment of Lime Water and Linseed Oil.

R. Olei Lini, 3ij.

Liquoris Calcis, 3vj.

Fiat linimentum.—To be applied to burns and scalds by means of a feather or soft rag.

Lotion of Lime Water and Alcohol.

R. Spiritus vini rectificati, 3ij.

Liquoris Calcis, Oss.

Fiat mistura.—In the same cases as the above.

Lotion of Goulard's Extract of Lead, &c.

R. Liquoris acetatis plumbi, 3j.

Spiritus Camphoræ, 3ij.

Aquæ fontanæ, Oj.

Fiat lotio.—To be used as the former.

This compound is much recommended by some of the French surgeons. Applied by means of lint in the treatment of old ulcers.

Chloride of Soda.

R. Chloridi Sodæ, quantum placet.

Epithem of Acetate of Lead.

R. Confectionis rosæ, 3j.

Mellis,

Liquoris plumbi acetatis,

Tincturæ Opii, aa. 3ij.

Misce et signa.—To be applied to painful venereal ulcers, and to chancres after the use of lunar caustic.

Compound Lotion of Sulphuret of Potash.

R. Sulphureti Potassæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.

Saponis venetæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ j.

Spiritus rectificati, $\frac{3}{2}$ iv.

Tincturæ Myrrhæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.

Liquoris Calcis, Oj.

Fiat mistura secundum artem.—To be applied to the head night and morning, in tenea capitis. The hair must be shaved previous to its employment.

Astringent Fomentation.

R. Radicis Bistortæ,

Corticis Punicæ granati, $\frac{3}{2}$ aa. $\frac{3}{2}$ ij.

Muriatis Ammoniæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ ij.

Vini rubri, Oj.

Misce et signa.—To be applied to indolent inflammatory swellings.

Ratier's Formulary.

Lotion of Bark.

R. Cinchonæ rubræ contusæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ j.

Aquæ fontanæ, Oj.

Boil for ten minutes, strain, and add—

Alcoholis camphorati, $\frac{3}{2}$ viij.

A tonic and stimulant lotion.

Lotion of Sulphuret of Potassa, &c.

1. R. Sulphureti Potassæ, $\frac{3}{2}$ j vel $\frac{3}{2}$ ij.

Aquæ, Oj.

Misce.—

2. R. Acidi hydrochlorici, $\frac{3}{2}$ j vel $\frac{3}{2}$ ij.

Aquæ destillatæ, Oij.

Mix one ounce of each lotion with four ounces of warm water, and apply by means of a sponge. In psora. *M. Alibert.*

OINTMENTS.

Ointment of Alum, Calomel, &c.

- R. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, ʒij.
 Sulphatis Aluminis exsiccati,
 Oxidi plumbi albi, Ȑā. ȝss.
 Olei Terebinthinæ, ȝij.
 Cerati simplicis, ȝiss.

Fiat unguentum.

This ointment is particularly adapted to *Tinea Capitis*. It should be applied every night going to bed, and washed off in the morning : as soon as the child's head is dry, it should be dusted over with powdered starch, which in the evening is again to give place to the ointment. The hair should be cut off previous to the application of the ointment.

Ointment of Gall-nuts.

- R. Pulveris Gallarum, ȝj. vel ȝij.
 Adipis suillæ, ȝj.
 Fiat unguentum.—In hæmorrhoidal affections.

Ointment of Oxide of Zinc.

- R. Oxidi Zincii, ȝj.
 Butyri recentis, ȝvj.
 Fiat unguentum.—To be applied to the eyes in fluxions arising from relaxation or slight inflammation of the lids.

Ointment of Rhubarb, Opium, &c.

- R. Pulveris Rhei, gr. x.
 —— Opii, gr. v.
 Cerati simplicis, ȝiss.
 Fiat unguentum.—In indolent ulcers.

Ointment of Tar, &c.

- R. Unguenti picis liquidæ, ȝj.
 —— hydrargyri nitratis vel citrini, ȝss.
 Fiat mistura.—In tinea capitis.

Ointment of Tar and Opium.

R. Pulveris Opii, ʒij.

Unguenti picis, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.—Hæmorrhoidal ointment.

This compound has been found very efficacious in hæmorrhoids.

Kirkland's Neutral Cerate.

R. Emplastri plumbi, ʒiv.

Olei olivarum,

Cretæ præparatæ,

Acidi acetici, ȳā. ʒij.

Super-Aacetatis plumbi, ʒjss.

The plaster and oil are first to be melted over a gentle fire. The prepared chalk is then to be briskly stirred in, and when the mixture is sufficiently cooled, the vinegar and superacetate of lead are to be added, and the whole stirred until nearly cold.

This cerate, which is not to be met with in the pharmacopœia, is well adapted to abraded irritable surfaces, and the latter stages of burns.

Aromatic Sulphur Ointment.

R. Potassæ carbonatis, ʒss.

Aquæ rosæ, ʒj.

Hydrargyri sulphureti rubri, ʒj.

Olei essentialis Bergamotæ, ʒss.

Sulphuris sublimati et loti,

Adipis suilli, ȳā. ʒx.

Misce secundum artem.—In scabies.

Bateman's Synopsis.

CLASS XVI.

—
ABSORBENTS OR ANTACIDS.

ABSORBENTS or Antacids form a class of remedies for correcting acidity in the stomach and bowels. As a general rule they should be preceded by an emetic or cathartic, or both. When a permanent effect is desired, they are usually combined with tonics, aromatics, and sometimes with narcotics. When given alone, they too frequently afford but transient relief.

POWDERS.

Compound Cretaceous Powder with Opium.

R. *Cretæ præparatæ*, 3iss.

Pulveris Cinnamomi, 3j.

— *Piperis longi*, gr. viij.

— *Opii*, gr. vj.

Divide in chartulas xij.—One three or four times a-day. In diarrhœa.

The above formula, with a slight alteration, is from the London Pharmacopœia.

Powder with Crabs' Claws and Rhubarb.

R. *Chelæs cancerorum*, 3j.

Pulveris Rhei, 3ij.

Misce, et divide in pulveres iv.—Of which one may be taken once or twice a-day, according to circumstances. In acidity of the *Prima viæ*.

This preparation is called by the several names of crabs' claws, eyes, and stones. It is a carbonate of lime united with some animal gelatine, which, like prepared oyster shells, has little or no superiority over the prepared chalk.

Powder with Magnesia, Fennel Seeds, &c.

R. Magnesiæ, ʒss.

Pulveris seminum Fœniculi,

— Cinnamomi, ăā. ʒj.

Fiat pulvis.—Dose, a small tea-spoonful three or four times a-day.

Powder with Soda, Magnesia, &c.

R. Magnesiæ calcinatæ, ᷄ss.

Bi-carbonatis Sodæ,

Pulveris Zingiberis, ăā. ᷄j.

Misce, et signa.—A small tea-spoonful occasionally. In cardialgia.

Powder with Magnesia and Colombo.

R. Magnesiæ ustæ, ȝjss.

Pulveris Colombæ, ȝj.

Misce.—Divide in chartulas vj.—Of which one may be taken three times a-day, in sugar and water. In Cardialgia.

PILLS.

Pills of Soda, Rhubarb, &c.

R. Pulveris Rhei,

Carbonatis Sodæ exsiccatæ,

Extracti Gentianæ, ăā. ᷄j.

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. iij.

Fiant pilulæ xx.—Signa.—Two occasionally. In dyspepsia.

MIXTURES, SOLUTIONS, &c.

Chalk Mixture.

R. Cretæ præparatæ, ʒiss. vel ʒij.

Sacchari albi,

Pulveris gummi Acaciæ, ȳā. q. s.

Aquæ Menthæ, ȝvj.

Fiat mistura.—A table-spoonful for a dose every two hours. When administered in Diarrœa, Astringents and Laudanum are added.

Solution of Salt of Tartar.

R. Carbonatis Potassæ, ȝj.

Sacchari albi, ȝj.

Tincturæ Lavandulæ compositæ, ȝij.

— Opii, gtt. xl. ,

Aquæ Menthæ, ȝiv.

Misce et signa.—A table-spoonful every hour or two hours. In sickness of the stomach occasioned by acidity.

The opium in the above prescription may be omitted at the discretion of the practitioner.

Mixture of Salt of Tartar, Ammonia, &c.

R. Spiritus Ammoniæ,

Carbonatis Potassæ, ȳā. ȝij.

Aquæ Cinnamomi, ȝiv.

Misce et signa.—A large tea-spoonful for a dose *pro re nata*. In Pyrosis.

Lime Water and Milk.

R. Aquæ calcis,

Lactis recentis, ȳā. ȝij.

Misce et signa.—Two table-spoonsful for a dose. In sickness of the stomach few remedies are more prompt in their effect. An antacid remedy admirably adapted to children, is prepared by pouring four ounces of boiling water on a heaped tea-spoonful of calcined magnesia, and giving a dessert-spoonful of the clear solution every hour or two. It is slightly aperient.

Mixture with Ammonia, Magnesia, &c.

R. Magnesiæ ustæ, ʒj.

Aquæ Ammoniæ, ʒj.

Spiritus Cinnamomi, ʒiij.

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvss.

Misce et signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours. Usually given in the sickness accompanying pregnancy.

Mixture of Magnesia, Camphor, &c.

R. Magnesiæ albæ, ʒj.

Camphoræ, ss.

Sacchari albi,

Gummi Acaciæ, Ȑā. ij.

Ætheris sulphurici, ȝss.

Aquæ destillatæ, ȝiv.

Misce et signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose four or five times a-day.

In flatulency and irritable stomach.—*Dr. E. Griffiths.*

Dyspeptic Lie.

Take of

Hickory Ashes - - - - - - - - - 1 quart,

Soot - - - - - - - - - 6 ounces,

Boiling Water - - - - - - - - - 1 gallon.

Mix and let them stand for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring the ingredients. A tea-cupful may be given of this liquor, (decanted,) three times a-day. It should be decanted always at the end of twenty-four hours, for by standing on the materials a long time the water acquires almost caustic properties, and may do serious injury.

This domestic remedy we have thought best to give, as we received it, in the English language. It deserves an insertion from the circumstance that it was employed by Dr. Physick in his own case, and was of decided advantage when the usual alkaline remedies had failed.

Solution of Salt of Tartar, &c.

R. Carbonatis Potassæ, ʒj.

Pulveris gummi Acaciæ, ʒss.

Olei Menthæ sativæ, gtt. ij.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. x.

Aquaæ ærataæ, ʒij.

Fiat solutio.—A table-spoonful for a dose, *pro re nata*. In sickness of the stomach.—*Dr. Meigs.*

Mixture of Colombo, &c.

R. Radieis Colombæ, ʒss.

Coque in aqua, ʒij ad ʒv.

Cola et adde—

Carbonatis Potassæ, ʒss.

Succi limonis, ʒij.

Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xij.

Misce.—From a tea to a table-spoonful may be given every hour.

Anti-Emetic.

Anti-Emetic Mixture.

R. Tincturæ corticis Aurantii, ʒss.

— Aloes socotrinæ,

— Castorei, Ȑā. ȝj.

Misce, et signa.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops, three or four times a-day.

In chronic continued or chronic vomiting, occasioned by atony or spasm of the stomach, the above is strongly recommended by Hufeland, in his Treatise on Scrofula.

Mixture with Carbonate of Soda, &c.

R. Sodæ carbonatis, 3iv.

Infusionis Gentianæ compositæ,

Aquæ cinnamomi, 2*iiij.*

Tincturæ Cardamomi, 3*ss.*

Fiat mistura et signa.—A table-spoonful every two or three hours.

In acidity and flatulency of the stomach, &c.

APPENDIX, NO. I.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

THE importance of an acquaintance with those preparations of diet peculiarly designed for the patient during disease and convalescence, is so obvious that it requires little or no comment. It was remarked by the late Dr. Rush in his lectures, that a physician should spend six months in a kitchen before entering upon his practical career. As the medical attendant, therefore, is called upon frequently to give directions and rules for preparing the diet for the sick, we have inserted a few formulæ for those articles which are in daily use. However apparently trifling such a class may appear to some persons, the physician will find that an attention to it will place the patient more completely under his own control, and inspire greater confidence in the relations and attendants. The rules to be observed in giving nourishment to the sick, will generally present themselves; but there is one in particular which should not be overlooked. In all low diseases, the nurse should be directed never to give too much at once, but frequently to repeat a small proportion. The lapse of a very short time without food, will frequently, in cases of great prostration, reduce the patient very low, and may endanger his life.

This rule is not intended to be applied to those

chronic derangements of the digestive functions, which are to be remedied principally by a regulation of diet, and in which, the old adage, "a little and often," has too frequently, we are convinced, been perniciously advised.

Decoction of Barley; or, Barley Water.

Take of

Pearl Barley,	- - - - -	2 ounces,
Boiling Water,	- - - - -	2 quarts.

Before adding the boiling water, let the barley be well washed. Then boil it to one-half, and strain the liquor. A little lemon juice and sugar may be added if desirable. To be taken *ad libitum* in inflammatory diseases.

Rice Water.

Take of

Rice,	- - - - -	2 ounces,
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Let it be well washed, and add to it—

Water,	- - - - -	2 quarts.
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Boil it for an hour and a half, and then add sugar and nutmeg as much as may be required. To be taken *ad libitum*.

Rice, when boiled for a considerable time, assumes a gelatinous form, and mixed with milk, is a very excellent diet, for children. It possesses in some measure a constipating property, which may be increased by boiling the milk.

Infusion of Flaxseed.

As under Expectorants.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic.

As under Expectorants.

Decoction of Bran.

Take of

Wheat Bran, recent,	- - - - -	1 pint,
Water,	- - - - -	3 quarts.

Boil down one-third, strain off the liquor, and add sugar, honey or molasses, according to the taste of the patient.

Bran tea may be made by using boiling water, and suffering the mixture to stand in a covered vessel for three or four hours.

Sage Tea.

Take of

The dried leaves of sage,	-	-	-	half an ounce,
Boiling Water,	-	-	-	1 quart.

Infuse for half an hour, and then strain. Sugar and lemon juice may be added in the proportion required by the patient. In the same manner may be made balm and other teas.

These infusions form very agreeable and useful drinks in fever, and their diaphoretic powers may be increased by the addition of sweet spirits of nitre or antimonial wine.

Infusion of Malt.

Take of

Ground Malt,	-	-	-	-	1 pint,
Scalding Water,*	-	-	-	-	3 pints.

Infuse for two hours, and strain off the liquor, to which may be added sugar or lemon juice, if required.

This was a favourite preparation with Dr. Parrish, in inflammatory fevers.

Lemonade.

Take of

Fresh Lemon Juice,	-	-	-	-	4 ounces,
Fresh and very thin peel of Lemon,	-	-	-	-	half an ounce,
White Sugar,	-	-	-	-	4 ounces,
Boiling Water,	-	-	-	-	3 pints.

* Water not quite brought to the boiling point.

Let them stand until cold, then strain off for use. When employed in fevers, a little nitrate of potash or sweet spirits of nitre may be added.

This preparation, when freely taken by the patient, sometimes produces pain in the bowels. It must therefore be given with some reserve as a daily drink.

Water Gruel.

Take of

Oatmeal,	-	-	-	-	-	2 ounces,
Water,	-	-	-	-	-	1 quart,

Boil for ten or fifteen minutes, and strain, adding sugar and salt to make it agreeable.

Milk for Infants.

Take of

Cow's Milk,	-	-	-	-	-	1 part,
Water,	-	-	-	-	-	2 parts,
Loaf Sugar as much as may be agreeable.						

It is necessary, when children are to be raised by the hand, to dilute the milk. These proportions may be altered as the child advances in age. The object is to make a diet as near the qualities of the maternal milk as possible.

Rice Gruel.

Take of

Ground Rice,	-	-	-	-	-	1 ounce,
Cinnamon,	-	-	-	-	-	1 drachm,
Water,	-	-	-	-	-	1 quart.

Boil for forty minutes, adding the aromatic near the conclusion.

Strain and sweeten it. Wine may be added if necessary.

Panado.

Take of

Wheat Bread,	-	-	-	-	-	1 ounce,
Cinnamon,	-	-	-	-	-	1 drachm,
Water,	-	-	-	-	-	1 pint,

Boil them until well mixed, then add a little grated nutmeg and sugar.
Wine or butter may also be added if desirable.

Compound Salep Powders.

R. Salep,

Gummi Tragacanthi,

Sago, $\text{aa. } \frac{3}{4}$ iv.

Cochineal, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Testæ ostrearium preparatæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

To be carefully mixed and divided into powders of $\frac{5}{6}$ j each. Stir one of these powders into a pint of milk, and boil them together for ten or fifteen minutes. To be drank freely in dysentery and diarrhoea.

These are the dysenteric powders of Dr. Castanello. A somewhat analogous preparation which bears the same name, is prepared as follows:

R. Pulveris gummi arabici,

Gummi Tragacanthi,

Marantæ,

Sago,

Tapiocæ, $\text{aa. } \frac{3}{4}$ jj.

Mix them well together, and boil in a pint of milk, flavoured with nutmeg, or cinnamon. Used as a diet in dysentery, diarrhoea, &c. &c.

Sago.

Take of

Sago,	- - - - -	2 spoonsful,
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Water,	- - - - -	1 pint,
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Boil gently until it thickens, frequently stirring. Wine, sugar, and nutmeg, may be added according to circumstances.

Tapioca Jelly.

Take of

Tapioca,	- - - - -	2 spoonsful,
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Water,	- - - - -	1 pint.
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Boil it gently for an hour, or until it assumes a jelly-like appearance. Add sugar, wine, and nutmeg, with lemon juice, to suit the taste of the patient and the nature of the case.

Arrow Root.

Take of

Arrow Root,	-	-	-	-	-	1 table-spoonful,
Sweet Milk,	-	-	-	-	-	half a pint.
Boiling Water,	-	-	-	-	-	half a pint.

Boil them a few moments over the fire.

Sweetened with loaf sugar it is one of the best alien-
ments for children, especially when the bowels are ir-
ritable.

Boiled Flour.

Take of

Fine Flour,	-	-	-	-	-	-	a pound.
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Tie it up in a linen cloth as tight as possible, and after frequently dipping it in cold water, dredge the outside with flour till a crust is formed round it, which will prevent the water soaking into it while boiling. It is then boiled until it becomes a hard, dry mass.

Two or three spoonfuls of this may be grated and prepared in the same manner as arrow root, for which it forms an excellent substitute.

Vegetable Soup.

Take one turnip, one potato, one onion. Let them be sliced, and boiled in one quart of water for an hour. Add as much salt as is agreeable, and pour the whole upon a piece of dry toast.

This preparation forms an agreeable substitute for animal food, and may be given when the latter is inadmissible.

Chocolate.

Chocolate should be suffered to stand until cold, after having been made in the usual way. The oily parts thus collect on the surface and should be taken off. The liquid should then be boiled again, and sugar, &c. added.

Beef Tea.

Take of

Lean Beef, cut into shreds,	- - - - -	1 pound,
Water, - - - - -	- - - - -	1 quart.

Boil it for twenty minutes, taking off the scum as it rises. After it grows cold, strain the liquor.

This preparation is more nourishing than ordinary broths, and very palatable.

Hartshorn Jelly.

Take of

Hartshorn shavings,	- - - - -	4 ounces,
Water, - - - - -	- - - - -	1 quart.

Boil over a gentle fire until one pint of the water be dissipated. Strain and add lemon juice, sugar and wine.

This forms, either with or without the last ingredients, a very nourishing diet for convalescents; and when mixed with an equal portion of cow's milk, is well adapted to the bowel complaints of children.

Isinglass, or fish glue may be used instead of the hartshorn shavings, if preferred.

Calves' Feet Jelly.

Take two calves' feet, and add to them one gallon of water, which reduce by boiling to one quart. Strain it, and when cold skim the fat entirely off. Add to this, the white of six or eight eggs well beaten, a pint of wine, half a pound of loaf sugar, and the juice of four lemons, and let them be well mixed. Boil the whole for a few minutes, stirring it constantly, and then pass it through a flannel strainer.

This forms a very nutritious article of diet for the sick and convalescent. The wine can be omitted or added at option.

Essence of Beef.

Take of

Lean beef, sliced.

Put a sufficient quantity into a porter bottle to fill up its body, cork it loosely and place it in a pot of cold water, attaching the neck by means of a string to the handle of the vessel. Boil this for three-quarters of an hour, then decant the liquor and skim it.

To this preparation may be added spices, salt, wine, brandy, &c., according to the taste of the patient and nature of the disease. It is much employed in low fevers.

Chicken Water.

Take half a chicken divested of all fat, and break the bones; add to this half a gallon of water, and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes. Season with salt.

This water is freely employed by some physicians in the early stages of cholera. Taken warm it promotes vomiting and washes out the stomach.

Suet Ptisan.

Take of

Sheep's Suet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ounces,
Milk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 pint,
Starch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	half an ounce.

Boil slowly for ten minutes.

This may be used as a common drink in dysentery.

Mucilage of Starch, &c.

Take of

Starch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ounce,
Powdered Cinnamon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 drachm,
—	Gum Arabic,	-	-	-	-	-	1 ounce,
Boiling Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 pints.

Boil until reduced one-third, and strain.

The above may be taken for a common drink in dysentery.

Wine and Mustard Wheys.

As under Stimulants.

Rennet Whey.

Take of

New Milk,	- - - - -	1 quart,
Rennet,	- - - - -	a large spoonful.

Heat the milk and then add the rennet. Boil until the curd separates and is all taken off.

To many persons this forms a very agreeable nutriment.

Vinegar Whey.

Take of

Milk,	- - - - -	1 pint,
Vinegar,	- - - - -	half an ounce.

Boil for a few minutes, and separate the curd.

Tartar Whey.

Take of

Milk,	- - - - -	1 quart,
Cream of Tartar,	- - - - -	half an ounce.

Boil until the curd separates.

Sarsaparilla Beer.

R. Sarsaparillæ contusæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.

Pulveris corticis Guaiaci, $\frac{3}{4}$ vij.

Ligni Guaiaci concisi,

Seminum Anisi,

Radicis Glycyrrhizæ contusæ, aa. $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

Corticis radicis Mezereii, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Sacchari liquidi, $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.

Caryophilli contusi, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Aquæ bullientis, conios iv.

Mix these ingredients, and agitate the vessel thrice a-day. When a fermentation has well begun it is fit for use, and may be taken in the dose of a small tumblerful twice or thrice a-day.

"This is the Spanish recipe for the Jarave or diet drink, somewhat modified. If intended for old and obstinate complaints, as leprous affections, elephantiasis, various anomalous ulcerations and foul disorders of the skin, there may be added to the jug, *after fermentation has well begun*, tartrate of antimony twelve grains, corrosive sublimate eight or ten grains, muriate of ammonia one drachm, dissolved previously in a little water. These remedies greatly increase the alterative powers of the vegetable infusion, and so effectually prevent its decomposition that it may be kept for a long time unaltered, even in a hot climate."—See Hancock on *Sarsaparilla*. *Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*, Vol. I. No. 4.

APPENDIX, NO. II.

P O I S O N S.

CASES of poisoning are so sudden and so awful that no time is to be lost in administering relief. To do this with judgment and effect, it is requisite to be familiar with all the usual antidotes: of these we have accordingly selected some which possess an acknowledged efficacy, omitting at the same time many others that are unworthy of confidence. For the purpose of convenience we have arranged the *Poisons* alphabetically, with the appropriate *antidotes* attached to each. But, as has been remarked when speaking of Emetics, our chief reliance in these cases is upon free vomiting, induced by those articles which are most speedy in their effect. Dr. Beck prefers sulphate of zinc, whenever it can be procured, and adds, "but if vomiting be present, we may aid it by diluents or a vegetable emetic. Tartrate of antimony should never be given." Yet even from this treatment little can be expected where the deleterious substance has remained long in the stomach; and the stomach tube and syringe will be indispensable.

To protect the stomach and intestines from the direct operation of poisons, it is generally recommended to give milk, lime water, soap, or drinks sweetened with sugar or honey. Oils and other fatty substances are found to be injurious.

When the vomiting has ceased, and retching and pain continue, Mr. Hume advises the free administration of carbonate of magnesia, with tincture of opium, suspended in water.

A.

ACIDS, NITRIC, MURIATIC, AND SULPHURIC.

The proper antidotes to these are the alkalies, alkaline earths and soaps; common pearl ash, or carbonate of potash; calcined, or carbonate of magnesia; chalk; soap in solution; accompanied with copious draughts of warm water or warm flaxseed tea. While the antidotes are in preparation, use freely any mild fluid, milk or oleaginous matters being preferred.

ALKALIES.

The best antidote is common vinegar; it is always at hand, and its affinity for these substances is sufficiently strong to neutralize them. Also, a *fixed oil*, as olive oil should be given in *large quantity*—several pounds being required where a large portion of the *alkali* has been taken; it acts by rendering the vomiting easy and free, and partly by converting the alkali into a soap.

ANTIMONY.

The preparation of this mineral by which poisoning is commonly produced, is *Emetic Tartar*. This of itself produces violent vomiting, and therefore our first efforts should be directed to keeping up the emesis by means of mild diluents and mucilaginous preparations. Its antidotes are the alkalies, bitter and astringent infusions, such as common tea, Peruvian bark, the Yellow Bark and its tincture—the administration

of the bark in *powder*, before the decoction is ready, &c. &c. These, and especially the bark, decompose the antimonial salt. Where the vomiting is excessive, opium will often assist in allaying it.

ARSENIC.

Until lately there has been no known antidote to this deadly poison, and our sole dependence has been upon mild diluents, albumen, (such as the whites of eggs suspended in milk) or warm water and sugar. Various substances have been proposed as antidotes, but without success. It is best first (if vomiting has been delayed) to give an emetic of the Sulphate of Lime, and milk should be drunk liberally both before and after vomiting has begun. The patient should never be allowed to exhaust his strength in retching, without some milk or other fluid in his stomach to act on.

THE HYDRATED PEROXIDE OF IRON, freshly prepared, was announced in the year 1834, by Dr. Bunsen of Gottingen, as an antidote for poisoning by Arsenic; and its efficacy has been confirmed by M. M. Orfila, Lesueur, Soubiain and Miguel, and also in this city by various chemists, and by experiments upon the inferior animals. The antidote is thus prepared :

Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.

R. Sulphuric acid (67° Baumé)	8 oz.	-	-	16 parts.
Iron wire	-	8 oz.	-	16 "
Nitric acid (49° Baumé)	5½ oz.	-	-	11 "
Water of ammonia.	q. s.	-	-	
Water	1½ gal.	-	-	384 "

Mix the Sulphuric Acid with the water in a glass vessel; then add the iron, and after the effervescence has ceased, filter. Add the Nitric Acid in divided portions,

and apply heat so long as orange-coloured fumes are given off. To the heated solution, pour in the Water of Ammonia until a decided excess has been added, then wash the precipitate by decantation, until the washings give no precipitate with Nitrate of Baryta. The water is then to be drawn off until just enough remains to give the consistence of thick cream.

Bottles of half a pint are the most convenient size for containing it; to each bottle add two ounces of uncrystallizable sugar or honey to prevent the oxide from separating from the water.

The following direction will enable the most ignorant to use this antidote until medical advice can be obtained. This antidote must be administered as soon as possible after the discovery that arsenic has been taken, and as it causes no bad effects itself, it should be given **EVERY FIVE OR TEN MINUTES, UNTIL ENTIRE RELIEF IS OBTAINED.** The dose for a grown person is a table-spoonful; for children a tea-spoonful. The bottle must be well shaken before each dose.

Should the patient survive (and he will, if the antidote prepared as above be faithfully given) the inflammatory symptoms must be combated on the general principles for treating inflammations. The diet should consist exclusively of milk, gruel, cream, rice and similar bland articles.

In a case of poisoning in this city, where *half an ounce* of the *powdered arsenic* had been taken and was followed by extreme thirst and vomiting, all the symptoms were allayed by freely taking the *Hydrated peroxide of Iron*. Only a slight Gastritis followed, which was readily subdued.

B.

BARYTES.

The carbonate of this earth is poisonous, and might possibly be taken by mistake. Its true antidote is sul-

phate of magnesia or soda ; with these a sulphate of barytes is formed, which is perfectly insoluble, and may be brought off by emetics and copious diluents, oleaginous or albuminous.

C.

COPPER.

The sulphate of this metal is, perhaps, the only chemical preparation that is likely to be taken into the stomach. A more ordinary manner is the careless use of culinary vessels, or mineral water fountains. All saccharine preparations, and the prussiates of potash and iron are considered as antidotes. But our safest reliance is upon *albumen*, with copious draughts of warm milk, and *brown* sugar or molasses. Vinegar in all cases should be avoided.

G.

GOLD.

The nitro-muriate of gold is a powerful poison. Its antidotes are sulphate of iron, (which throws down the gold in a metallic state,) and the free use of mucilaginous drinks.

L.

LAUDANUM.

Laudanum, when taken in large quantity, must be withdrawn from the stomach by active emetics, or by tickling the fauces. The stomach-tube may be used to remove whatever remains of the poison. Diluted vegetable acids, and vinegar in particular, are then necessary, and active stimulants are sometimes

required. Iodine, bromine and chlorine are stated by M. Donné, of Paris, to be antidotes for poisoning by *nux vomica* and opium. M. Orfila thinks that the decoction of galls may with propriety be used as an imperfect antidote, until the narcotic can be evacuated from the stomach.

LEAD.

The acetate is the only preparation which is resorted to as a poison. The sulphate of magnesia or soda is its true antidote, as it converts the poison into a sulphate, which is inert;—the alkaline carbonates and particularly the bi-carbonates. Phosphate of soda is also a good antidote. If the patient does not vomit, give an emetic of the sulphate of zinc.

M.

MERCURY.

All the preparations of this metal are poisonous, and corrosive sublimate in particular. Our chief and only dependence, according to M. Orfila, is upon the albumen of eggs, copiously swallowed, or introduced through the *stomach tube*, which should be resorted to when the patient cannot swallow or vomit. Enemata of the same should also be used.

If the albumen be taken in sufficient quantities, it decomposes the sublimate, forming a triple compound of albumen, muriatic acid and calomel. If the remedy excites fresh vomiting, so much the better, and if symptoms of gastritis appear, they are to be treated in the usual way.

The gluten of wheat flour is also strongly recommended on the same principle, as an antidote to corrosive sublimate. To administer it, nothing more is requisite than to mix the flour with water. The quan-

tity taken must be very considerable. It is said to reduce the muriate to the state of calomel.

Gluten of wheat flour is also given in the form of an emulsion with soft soap, by mixing partly in a mortar and partly with the hand, 5 or 6 parts of fresh gluten with 50 parts of soft soap.

When neither albumen or gluten is at hand, milk forms a good substitute.

N.

NARCOTICS.

The remedies employed in all cases of poisoning from this class of substances, are nearly the same, viz: the most active emetics, as sulphate of zinc in large doses, sulphate of copper and ipecacuanha. In all cases where it is possible, the stomach tube should be employed to wash out that organ. After these evacuations, coffee and the vegetable acids are proper.

NITRE.

This salt is often taken in mistake for Epsom or Glauber's salts. When this happens, vomiting should be excited as speedily as possible, followed by the free use of mucilaginous drinks, hot gin-toddy, brandy and water, &c.

O.

OPIUM.

We cannot do better in this place than transcribe what Dr. T. R. Beck, of Albany, says of the antidotes to opium.

"The experiments of Orfila have demonstrated that

the administration of vinegar, or other vegetable acids, previous to the evacuation of the poison by vomiting, will accelerate and aggravate the action of the opium; but that when the opium has previously been expelled water acidulated with vinegar, or any other vegetable acid, will tend to diminish and correct the effects. Coffee, when prepared in strong decoction or infusion, rapidly lessens the symptoms, but cannot be considered as an antidote. The result of his experiments led him to give the following directions for the treatment of a person poisoned by opium. Induce vomiting, if possible, with sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper: but the administration of watery liquors with the view of promoting the vomiting, should be forbidden, as they dissolve the opium and promote its absorption. In order to ensure the action of the emetic, the patient must be kept *roused* either by discharging cold water over the head and breast, yet cold affusion must be avoided in the advanced stage, when the body is cold, and the breathing scarcely perceptible. To ensure success in every case, the patient must be kept awake, either by dragging him up and down between two men, or by flagellation on the back and soles of the feet. Artificial respiration may be used in desperate cases with propriety. Bleed the patient immediately after the rejection of the poison, and repeat this if necessary. Afterwards administer alternately water acidulated with any vegetable acid and a strong infusion of coffee warmed—and in ten or twelve hours exhibit an enema, and let the arms and legs of the patient be well rubbed. Purgative clysters should be continued, if it be suspected that any of the opium still remains in the large intestines."—*Beck, Med. Jurisprudence, Vol. II.* p. 403.

OXALIC ACID.

Death from this poison is generally sudden. A mixture of chalk and water is recommended by Dr. Thomp-

son, for the purpose of converting the acid into oxalate of lime. The alkalies must be avoided, as they act with an energy little inferior to the acid itself.

It is particularly necessary to avoid giving *warm water* with a view to accelerate vomiting; for dilution promotes the entrance of the poison into the blood.

S.

SILVER.

The nitrate of this metal is sometimes taken by mistake: its antidote is common salt, *largely given*, with copious draughts of mucilaginous drinks to promote vomiting. The salt produces an insoluble muriate which has no power on the system. *Beck.*

T.

TIN.

When any of the salts of tin are taken, albumen of eggs, or milk given freely, is the appropriate remedy. Milk forms a coagulum with the muriate of tin, and renders it innoxious.

Z.

ZINC.

The sulphate of this metal is occasionally taken in an over-dose. Warm water and emollient drinks are proper in such cases; but milk is particularly useful, from its power of decomposing the sulphate; also albumen, &c.

The crystallized sulphate of zinc very closely resembles the sulphate of magnesia, and *has been mistaken* for it; a fact to be borne in mind by apothecaries and physicians.

The following works have been consulted in arranging the preceding remarks on Poisons. A Treatise on Poisons, by Robert Christison, M. D.—Turner's Chemistry.—Manuel de Médecine Legale, par A. Brierre de Boismont.—Orfila, Toxicologie Generale.—Beck, Medical Jurisprudence.—Henry, Thompson, &c., &c.

APPENDIX, NO. III.

ON THE ENDERMIC USE OF MEDICINES.

"THE science of medicine," says Dr. Gerhard,* "has recently received an important auxiliary to its resources, by the discovery that remedial substances when applied to the cutis, after the removal of the epidermis, produce their peculiar effects with nearly the same energy as if introduced into the alimentary canal. This mode of exhibition, which has received the name of the *endermic method*, or *endermic medication*, is always found much more efficacious than the ialatreptic method of Christien, or the administration of medicines by means of frictions on the cuticle."

The endermic method requires the previous separation of the cuticle, which is best effected by a blister about four inches square. The cuticle should then be punctured or removed in very small patches, so that the medicine may come in contact with the vesicated surface. Substances used in this way, must be applied in two or three times the quantity requisite when given by the mouth. "The remains of the substance applied are much less than the original quantity, and sometimes no trace of it can be perceived; the whole

* North Amer. Med. and Surg. Journ. April, 1830.

appearing to be absorbed or mingled with the secretions."

We avail ourselves of Dr. Gerhard's valuable paper for the following facts in relation to those medicines which act most effectually in the endermic method.

Sulphate of Quinia. A blister to be applied to the epigastrium during the apyrexia; and if the paroxysm returns before the quinia can be used, defer it until the next apyrexia. Apply four grains of powdered quinia, (either alone or with an equal quantity of starch,) four times a-day, for two successive days. A less irritating plan, however, is to dissolve sixteen grains of quinine in two ounces of water, with which the blistered surface is to be repeatedly wet during the day, by means of a soft linen cloth. There is no occasion to remove the loose epidermis; it is all-sufficient to *puncture* it in several places to allow the solution to touch the denuded surface.

Morphia.—The acetate and sulphate act readily and effectually; the latter is preferable because more soluble and less irritating. It may be applied in powder, in solution, or in the form of cerate. The dose varies from half a grain to two grains, and its effects are speedily perceptible.

Digitalis.—Dose, two grains three times a-day.

Aloes.—This medicine acts on the bowels with nearly the same certainty as if taken internally. Dose, ten grains, to be repeated, if necessary, in a few hours.

Gamboge, owing to its solubility, purges freely in the endermic method. Dose from five to eight grains.

Rhubarb, Jalap, Elaterium and Croton Oil, contrary to what might be expected, do no produce catharsis, although they excite severe local irritation.

Squills.—This medicine in powder, sprinkled on a blistered surface three times a-day in the quantity of four grains at each application, causes copious diuresis. Its power is increased by combination with *Digitalis*, in the proportion of four grains of the former to one of the latter.

Emetics from the *vegetable* kingdom all produce their effect in the endermic method; and Tobacco does so without any previous irritation of the skin. The same remark is applicable to Mercury and Iodine, which last is best applied in the form of ointment, made by rubbing a drachm with an ounce of cerate.

Emetics derived from the mineral kingdom exert no specific action.

INDEX.

A.

- Absorbents, 222.
Acetate of ammonia, 49, 162.
 of ammonia, embrocation, 107.
 of ammonia and camphor, 206.
 of ammonia and opium, 206.
 of lead with calomel, 201.
 of lead with opium, 201, 202.
 217.
 of lead, epithem of, 218.
 of mercury, 152.
 of morphia, 142. 148.
 of zinc, injection of, 211.
Acorn coffee, 184.
Acid, prussic, 80.
 sulphuric, 166.
 nitrous, 198.
 nitro-muriatic, 198.
 nitric, 37, 198.
 pyroligneous, 209.
 linctus of muriatic, 187.
Acids considered as poisons, 239.
Aloes with canella, 26. 88.
 with rhubarb and soap, 31.
 with gentian, 31. 186.
 with ipecacuanha, 32.
 with asafoetida and soap, 32.
 with blue pill, 33.
 with guaiacum and rhubarb, 34.
Alcohol with lime water, (lotion,) 191.
Alkalies considered as poisons, 239.
Alkaline bath, 124.
Alteratives, 188.
Althea collyrium, 208.
Aloetic enema, 100.
Almond emulsion with squills, 75.
Alum, burnt, 124.

- Alum with kino, 200.
 with opium, 201.
 with extract of bark, 202. 216.
 whey, 216.
 curd, 205.
 collyrium of, 205.
 and sulphate of zinc, 21.
 with oak bark, (gargle,) 212.
 213.
 with spirits of nitre, 186.
 with calomel, 220.
Ammoniated counter-irritants, 106.
Ammonia, nitrate of, 67.
 carbonate of, with valerian,
 134.
 acetate of, 48. 64.
 muriate of, with arsenic,
 &c., 175.
 muriate of, injection, 211.
Amber oil, 116.
 salt with castor, 156.
Ammoniac mixture, 84.
 and squills, 77.
 gum, with squills, 72.
 with conium, 72.
 and nitric acid, 80.
Ammoniuret of copper, 174. 178.
 of copper, injection of,
 212.
Anodynes, 141.
Anodyne draught, 147.
 pills, 64.
Angustura bark, 171. 185.
Antacids, 222.
Anti-emetic mixture, 226. 18.
Antilithics and lithontriptics, 56.
Anthelmintics, 95.
Antidynous lotions, 106.
Antispasmodics, 156.
Antimonial wine, 20.

- A**ntimonial wine with nitre, &c. 64.
wine with water of ammonia, 64.
wine with tincture of tolu, 64.
powder, 62.
powder with calomel, &c. 63.
Antimony, antidotes of, 239.
Aromatic Pills, 133.
sulphur ointment, 221.
Arsenic, white oxide of, 124, 197.
ointment of, 124.
Arsenic, pills of, 175.
antidotes to, 240.
Arsenical solution, 182.
Arsenious acid, 124.
Arsenical powder, 125.
Arsenate of iron, 197.
Arrow root, 233.
Asafœtida with magnesia, 35.
with aloes, 32.
with tolu, &c. 77.
milk of, with aq. ammoniæ, 78.
with soap, 156.
with castor, 158.
mixture, 158.
with valerian, &c. 158.
enema, 159.
Astringents, 200.
- B.**
- Baths**, 119.
Barèges, 120.
sulphureo-gelatinous, 120.
nitro-muriatic acid, 120.
emollient, 120.
sublimate, 121.
alkaline, 121.
artificial Harrogate, 121.
Barytes, muriate of, 69.
antidotes of, 241.
Balsam copaiva, mixture of, 51. 54.
copaiva with cubebs, 53.
copaiva with calomel, 54.
copaiva with Bolus, 54.
copaiva with tolu, 78.
copaiva in pills, 46.
Peruvian, 210. 79.
Barley water, 229.
with muriatic acid, 56.
with nitre, 69.
- Belladonna, 80. 112. 152. 153.
Beef tea, 234.
essence of, 235.
Balsam with cubebs, 134.
pills, 175.
Blake's toothach solution, 213.
Blister issue, 129.
Blisters, 102.
Blue pill, 164.
Blue pill with jalap and aloes, 29.
with rhubarb, 29.
with colocynth, 32.
with aloes, 33.
Black wash, 127.
drop, 151.
Blood root, 78.
Boneset, 68. 179.
Boiled flour, 233.
Boracic acid, 159.
Borage flowers with sarsaparilla, 66.
Bougies, 130.
Sharp's 130.
Dr. Swediaur's, 130.
Bole with sulph. copper, 211.
with sulph. zinc. (injection,) 211.
Borax, (gargle,) 213.
Brown mixture, 74.
Bran, decoction of, 229.
Brucia, pills of, 194.
tincture of, 194.
Bromine, 195.
Bromide of potassium, 195.
of iron, 195.
Butternut, extract of, 33.
Burdock in decoction, 66.
Burnt sponge, 193.
Burnt alum, 124.
- C.**
- Cathartics**, 24.
Calomel with jalap, 25.
with jalap and rhubarb, 26.
with rhubarb, 26.
with rhubarb and opium, 30.
with extract of colocynth, 32.
with squills, 47. 72, 73.
with squills and digitalis, 47.
with nitre and tartar emetic, 60.
with ipecacuanha, nitre, &c. 60.
with opium, 61.

- Calomel with opium and antim. powder, 61, 62.
 with gamboge, 95.
 with pink root, 95.
 with lime water, 157.
 with iodine, 108.
 pills, 151.
 with acetate of lead, 201.
 with laudanum, (injection,) 184.
 with alum, ointment of, 220.
 with quinia and opium, 196.
 with quinia and tart. ammon., 220.
 Calves' feet jelly, 234.
 Camphor with emetic tartar, &c. 63.
 with guaiacum, 138.
 mixture, 92, 136.
 julep, 123.
 enema, 100, 135.
 and mercury, 104.
 liniment, 113.
 with cantharides, 132.
 in milk, 136.
 with magnesia, 136.
 with myrrh, 137.
 with musk, 157.
 with acetate of ammonia, 65.
 with opium, 204.
 with Hoffman's anodyne, 150.
 cinchona, 172.
 with nitric acid, &c. 203.
 water with laudanum, &c. 204.
 with magnesia, 225.
 Canella with aloes, 26.
 Carbonate of soda with ipecacuanha, 76.
 of soda with rhubarb, 223.
 of soda with magnesia, 223.
 of soda with gentian, 227.
 of potash with cochineal, 76.
 of potash, 87, 224.
 of potash with opium, &c. 224, 226.
 of iron, 96, 157, 172.
 Castor oil, 34,
 with spirits of turpentine, 35.
 enema of, 42.
- Catechu and alum, 202.
 injection of, 210.
 electuary, 204.
 mixture, 216.
 with logwood, 216.
 Castor with amber, 156.
 with asafetida, 158.
 Cantharides, Dewees's tincture of, 92.
 with spirits of turpentine, 111.
 liniment of, 113.
 with camphor, 133.
 Cataplasm, antiseptic, 119.
 of pepper, &c. 116.
 of mustard, 117.
 of garlic, 117.
 of yeast, 118.
 of carbon, 118.
 of iodine, 117.
 of salt, 118.
 of yeast, 118.
 antiseptic, 119.
 resolvent, 119.
 Caustics, 123.
 Caustic potash, 123.
 lunar, 123.
 Cayenne pepper and alcohol, 116.
 Cayenne pepper infusion, 130.
 in pills, 132.
 Charcoal, 29.
 Chicken water, 235.
 Chamomile infusion, 185.
 Chiococca anguifuga, 57.
 Chocolate, 233.
 Chalk with opium, 222.
 with rhubarb, 222.
 mixture, 203, 224.
 Cherry tree bark, 173.
 Chloride of soda, lotion of, 218.
 Chlorine fumigation, 87, 122.
 Cider with parsley, &c., 48.
 Cinchona, 170.
 with uva ursi, 55.
 with serpentaria, 171.
 with sulph. magnesia, 171.
 with cloves, 171.
 with camphor, 172.
 with Epsom salts, 159.
 extract of, with gentian, 173.
 electuary, 177.
 tincture of, 183.
 decoction of, 179, 181.

- Cinchona, in Port wine, 181.
 with valerian, 184.
 with lime water, 216.
 enema of, extract of, 187.
 extract of, 182.
 lotion, 219.
- Cinchonia, 173.
- Cinchonina, 181.
- Citrate of ammonia, 67.
 of potash, 63.
- Cicuta. See Conium.
- Cloves, 118.
- Copaiva. See Balsam.
- Colchicum wine 39, 52.
 with Epsom salts, 40.
 with magnesia, 39.
 with elaterium, &c., 41.
 with squills and tobacco, 50.
- Cochineal with common salt, 96.
 with carb. potash, 76.
- Confection of sulphur, 32.
- Conium with tolu, paregoric, &c., 75.
 with ipecacuanha, 71.
 with hyoscyamus, 143.
 extract of, 144.
 with calomel, 145.
 with squills, 72.
 infusion of, 152.
- Collyrium, opiate, 205.
 of alum, &c., 205.
 of vinegar, 206.
 of acetate of ammonia and camphor, 206.
 of acetate of ammonia and opium, 206.
 of sulphate of copper, 207.
 of corrosive sublimate, 207.
 of opium and camphor, 207.
 of nitrate of silver, 208.
 of poppies, 207.
 of sugar, 205.
 of mercury, 205.
 of dry opium, 205.
 of acetate of zinc, 206.
 of acetate of lead, 206.
 of ioduret of potassium, 206.
 of strychnine, 208.
 emollient, 208.
 anodyne, 208.
 of colchicum, 208.
- Colocynth with calomel, 33.
 Colocynth with antimony, &c., 33.
 34.
- Confection of sulphur, 33.
 of opium, 160.
- Corrosive sublimate and lime water, 126.
 pills, 161.
 with hemlock, 162.
 mixture of, 165.
 solution of, 165,
 166.
 collyrium of, 207.
 injection of, 210.
- Cowhage electuary, 97.
- Cox's hive sirup, 23, 75.
- Copper, sulphate of, 175.
 ammoniuret of 174, 178.
 sulph. of, with bole, 211.
 sulphate, collyrium of, 207.
 antidotes of, 242.
- Cough lozenges, 73.
 mixture, 74.
- Columbo with ginger, 172, 183.
 with rhubarb, 172, 183.
 with magnesia, 223.
 mixture of, 226.
- Croton oil, pills of, 31.
 mixture of, 36.
 with potash, 36.
- Cream of tartar in solution, 48.
 with juniper berries, 49.
 and sulphur, 27.
- Creosote liniment, 115.
 ointment, 112.
 pills, 202.
 mixture, 203.
 alcoholic solution of, 203.
- Crab's claws with rhubarb, 195.
- Cretaceous powder and opium, 222.
- Cubeb with copaiva, 53.
 with ergot, 47.
 lozenges, 75.
 with bismuth, 134.
 with carb. of soda, 134.
- Cyanide of potassium, 83.
 of mercury, 163.
- D.
- Dandelion, infusion of, 55.

Dandelion pills, 47.
 with blue mass, 47.
 Denarcotized laudanum, 150.
 Decoction of burdock, 67.
 of cainca, 51.
 of pipsisseway, 55.
 of madder, 91.
 of cantharides, 111.
 of mezereon, 67.
 of lobelia, 67.
 of sarsaparilla, 68.
 of barley, 229.
 of barley, with nitre, 69.
 of Iceland moss, 81.
 of seneka root, 84, 90.
 of aloes, 39.
 of Geoffrea bark, 98.
 of pomegranate, 100.
 of turpentine and cantharides, 111.
 of sponge, 193.
 of bitter sweet, 152.
 of stramonium in milk, 153.
 of cinchona, 179.
 of cinchona with valerian, 184.
 of Angustura bark, 185.
 of wild cherry bark, 185.
 of dogwood, 186.
 of bran, 229.
 Dewees's tincture of guaiacum, 92.
 tincture of cantharides, 94.
 carminative, 35.
 Deuto-iodide of mercury, 132, 168.
 Dietetic preparations, 228.
 Digitalis with opium and calomel, 46.
 with squills and calomel, 47.
 and acetate of potash, 51.
 tincture of, with opium, &c., 77.
 with opium, 144.
 tincture of, 151.
 infusion and tincture of, 50.
 Diaphoretics, 59.
 Diuretics, 45.
 Diuretic drops of Ferriar, 49.
 liniment 51.
 Doses of laudanum, 147.
 Dover's powder, 61.
 Dogwood bark, infusion of, 186.
 Dulcamara, decoction of, 152.
 Dupuytren's antisiphilitic pills, 162.
 Dyspeptic lie, 225.

E.

Effervescent draught, 64.
 Elaterium with nitre and squills, 41.
 Electuary of senna and figs, 34.
 of Jalap, nitre, &c., 41.
 of sulphur and senna, 42.
 of tin, 97.
 of cowhage, 97.
 of cinchona, iron, &c., 177.
 of catechu, 204.
 Elixir paregoric, 151.
 vitriol, with sulph. of iron, 171.
 Embrocations, 114.
 Emetics, 18.
 Emetina lozenges, 21, 74.
 solution of, 21.
 Emmenagogues, 88.
 Emulsion of phosphorus, 137.
 Endermic use of medicines, 248.
 Enema of castor oil, salts, &c., 43.
 of Epsom salts and oil, 43.
 of colocynth and manna, 43.
 of spirit of turpentine, 43.
 of Epsom salts and senna, 44.
 of tartar emetic, 44.
 of tobacco, 44.
 of aloes, 100.
 of camphor, 100.
 of opium, 153.
 of laudanum, 154.
 of asafoetida, 159.
 of musk, 160.
 of extract of bark, &c., 187.
 of quinine, 187.
 of bark and lime water, 216.
 of catechu and lime water, 217.
 of sugar of lead, 217.
 Epsom salts with tartar emetic, 28,
 38.
 with senna and manna, 38, 39.
 with nitric acid, 37.
 with colchicum, 40.
 Epithem of tincture of cantharides, 115.
 of camphor, and carb. ammonia, 116.
 of acetate of lead, 218.
 Epispastic ointment, 104.

- Epispastics, 102.
 Ergot, 89, 91.
 and cubebs, 47.
 powder of, 89.
 infusion, 91.
 decoction, 91.
 sirup of, 91.
 Essence of beef, 235.
 Escharotics, 123.
 Ether with iodine, 128.
 with laudanum, 159.
 Expectorants, 70.
 Extract of *hyoscyamus*, 152.
 of stramonium, 143.
 of conium, 144.
 of belladonna, 152.
 of bark with gentian, 173.
 of quassia and gentian, 173.
 of cinchona, &c., 187.
 of cinchona with alum, 216.
 of logwood with catechu, 188.
 Euphorbia, oil of, 36.
- F.
- Febrifuge bolus, 174.
 Ferriar's hydragogue cathartic, 55.
 Ferro-cyanate of quinia, 180.
 Fig electuary, 34.
 Flaxseed infusion, 81.
 Fothergill's pills, 33.
 Fowler's solution, 182.
 Fomentation, 119, 121.
 Fumigation of chlorine, 87, 122.
 of tar, 85.
- G.
- Gamboge with nitre, &c., 52.
 with jalap, &c., 26.
 with calomel, 95.
 Garlic cataplasm, 117.
 Gargle of galls and alcohol, 212.
 of oak bark, &c., 212.
 of sulphate of zinc, 213.
 of borax, &c., 213.
 of pomegranate, 214.
 of brandy, 212.
 of quinia, 213.
 of muriatic acid, 214.
 detergent, 214.
 mercurial, 215.
 acetous, 215.
 of acetate of lead, 215.
- Galls, infusion of, 215, 217.
 sirup of, 217.
 ointment of, 220.
 Gelatinous bath, 120.
 Gentianin, 188.
 Gentian, with aloes, 31, 186.
 with magnesia, 56.
 with quassia, 176.
 with sulphuric acid, 182.
 infusion of, 188.
 Geoffrea bark, 98.
 Gold, nitro-muriate of, 177.
 antidotes of, 242.
 Ginger draught, 136.
 with columbo, 172.
 Goulard's extract, 218.
 Granville's ammoniated lotions, 106.
 Griffith's myrrh mixture, 178.
 Griffit's pills, 28.
 Gruel, water, 231.
 rice, 231.
 Guaiacum with aloes and rhubarb, 34.
 volatile tincture of, 92.
 with tartar emetic, &c., 65..
 Dewees's tincture of, 92.
 with camphor, 138.
 Gum ammoniac mixture, 83.
 with squills, 77.
- H.
- Hartshorn jelly, 234.
 Hellebore, tincture of, 92.
 with myrrh, &c., 92.
 with savin, 92.
 Hemlock mixture, 146.
 See Conium.
 Hive sirup, 23, 75.
 Hiero picra, 27, 88, 94.
 tincture of, 94.
 Honey with borax, 213.
 Hoffman's anodyne, 158.
 Hooper's pills, 50.
 Hop, tincture of, 149.
 infusion of, 186.
 Hope's mixture, 204.
 Huxham's tincture of bark, &c., 179.
 Hydrogogue draught, 55.
 Hydrocyanic acid, 81, 82.
 Hydrocyanate of potash, 83.
 Hyoscyamus with ipecac., 143.
 with turpentine, 98.
 with conium, 143.
 pills of, 143.

Hyoscyamus, infusion of, 142.

and myrrh, 73.

Hydriodate of potash, 91.

ointment of,
109.

Hydragogue draught, 52.

Hydrated peroxide of iron, 240.

I & J.

Jalap, with cream of tartar, 26, 41.

with gamboge, 26.

with extr. of butternut, 32.

with squills, 49.

Iceland moss, 80.

Inhalation, 84.

Infusion of parsley, 49.

of juniper berries, &c., 49.

of digitalis, 50.

of digitalis with tinc. digit.,
50.

of uva ursi, 52.

of senega, 74.

of flaxseed, 81.

of ergot, 90.

of pinkroot, 98.

of wild cherry bark, 185.

of gentian with magnesia, 56.

of boneset, 68, 179, 186.

of pleurisy root, 68.

of pipsisseaway, 69.

of malt, 230.

of flaxseed, 80.

of dandelion, 53.

of pink root, 96.

of gall, &c., 215.

of sassafras, 126.

of logwood, 215.

of Cayenne pepper, 139.

of cloves, 139.

of ginger, 140.

of conium, 152.

of hyoscyamus, 152.

of columbo and ginger, 172.

of quassia, 184.

of chamomile, 185.

of serpentaria, 185.

of hops, 186.

of cinchona with lime water,

187.

of gentian, 188.

of seneka with ipecac., &c.,
74.

Injections per anum. See Enemata.

33

Injections for gonorrhœa, 209.

Injection of ammoniuret of copper,
212.

of sulphate of zinc, 210.

of corrosive sublimate, 210.

of same with mur. ammonia, 211.

of acetate of zinc, 211.

of sulphate of zinc and bole,
211.

of sulph. of copper, 211.

of tea, 212.

for the ear, viz.

of pyroligneous acid, &c.,
209, 210.

of infusion of catechu, 210.

of Peruvian balsam and Ox-
gall, 210.

Iodate of zinc, ointment of, 109.

Iodate of zinc, 91.

Iodo-hydargyrate of potassium, 191.

Iodine, tincture of, 93. 190.

ointment, 110.

liniment, 110.

etherial tincture of, 189.

compound tincture of, 189.

endermic use of, 250.

and calomel, 108.

waters, 191.

inhalation, 87.

cataplasm, 117.

Iodide of potassium, 93. 189. 190.

ointment of, 110.

of arsenic, 111.

of sulphur, 111.

of mercury, 163.

of iron, 190.

Ioduretted iodide of potassium, 190,

191.

ether, 191.

waters, 192.

Ipecacuanha, 18. 22.

with tartar emetic, 18.

19.

with rhubarb, 19.

with squills, 21.

with aloes, 32.

with calomel and opium,

60, 61.

with guaiacum, nitre,

&c., 60.

with myrrh, 70.

pills, 73.

with hyoscyamus, 143.

- Ipecacuanha wine with antimony, 19.
 Iron, sulphate of. See Sulphate of Iron.
 muriate of, with aloes, 94.
 carbonate of, 96.
 prussiate of, with guajacum, 173.
 iodide, 190.
 arseniate of, 197.
 Issues and setons, 128.
 Juniper berries, &c., in cider, 49.
 with cream of tar-tar, 49.
 oil, 50.
- K.
- Kentish ointment, 112.
 Kino with alum, 200.
 with opium, 204.
 Kirkland's neutral cerate, 221.
- L.
- Lac sulphuris, 28.
 ammoniac, 80.
 Lactucarium, 142.
 Laudanum, graduated doses of, 147.
 with spirits of turpentine, 150.
 denarcotized, 150.
 enema, 154.
 with ether, 159.
 antidotes of, 242.
 Laffecteur, Rob antisyphilitic of, 66.
 Lemonade, 230.
 Lead, acetate of, with calomel, 177.
 acetate, collyrium of, 206.
 acetate, antidotes of, 243.
 Lime water with alcohol, (lotion,) 218.
 with carbonate of potash, 58.
 with corrosive sublimate, 126.
 with calomel, 127.
 with cinchona, 216.
 with catechu, (enna,) 217.
 and zinc, (lotion,) 218.
 and linseed oil, 218.
 with milk, 224.
 Liquorice with guajacum, &c., 59.
 Lithontriptics, 56.
- Liniment, of ammonia and turpentine, 105.
 with camphor, 113.
 with soap, 113.
 of oil of amber, 116.
 with ammonia and oil, 113.
 of creosote, 115.
 with ammonia and tartar emetic, 106.
 of cantharides, 113.
 of opium, 114.
 of tar, 115.
- Linctus, white, 76.
 of spt. of turpentine, 137.
- Lozenges, of emetina, 21.
 of liquorice, opium, &c., 73.
- Logwood, infusion of, 215, 216.
- Lotion of lime water, zinc, &c., 218.
 of same and alcohol, 218.
 of myrrh, 127.
 of antipsoric, 127.
- Lobelia, 67. 22.
 inflata, 22.
- Lugol's iodine ointment, 110.
- Lupulin pills, 142.
 tincture of, 149.
- Lunar caustic, 123.
- M.
- Magnesia with rhubarb, 25. 38.
 with opium and asafœtida, 35.
 with sulphur, 27.
 with Epsom salts, 37.
 with colchicum wine, 52.
 with infusion of gentian, 58.
 with fennel seed, 223.
 with carbonate of soda, 223.
 with columbo, 223.
 with aqua ammonia, 225.
- Madder, 89. 91.
- Marsh-reed grass, 66.
- Male fern, 96.
- Malt, infusion of, 230.
- Mezereon, 67.
- Mercury, acetate of, 162.
 sulphuret of, with serpentina, 62.
 with chalk and ipecacuanha, 164.
 sulphate of, 164.
 red oxide of, 165.

- M**ercury, protoiodide of, 109. 163.
 cyanide of, 112. 162.
 deuto-iodide of, 132.
 cyanuret of, 169.
 antidotes of, 243.
Mercurial plaster, 104.
 ointment with camphor, 166.
 cerate, 112.
 solution, 165.
 gargle, 215.
 pills, 164.
 ointment, 166.
 lotion, 167.
 collyrium, 178.
Mineral acids, 124. 198.
Morphia with tolu, 84.
 sulphate of, 142.
 acetate of, 142.
Moseley's solution, 21.
Monesia, 204.
Moxa, 125.
Mucilage of starch, 235.
Mustard draught, 21.
 cataplasm, 117.
 fomentation, 122.
 seed, 138.
 whey, 139.
Muriatic acid and barley, water, 58.
 with nitric acid, 189.
 linctus of, 214.
Muriate of barytes, 69.
 of iron with aloes, &c., 94.
 of iron, tincture of, 183.
 of soda with cochineal, 93.
 of ammonia with arsenic,
 &c., 175.
 of ammonia with iron, &c.,
 164.
Muriate of ammonia, injection of, 211.
Muriated tincture of iron, 183.
Mugwort, 125.
Musk and camphor pills, 156.
 with sub-carbonate of ammonia,
 157.
 enema, 160.
 mixture, 158.
Myrrh with henbane, 73.
 with sulphate of iron, 89.
 with hellebore, 89.
 with ipecacuanha, 70.
 lotion, 127.
 with camphor, 137.
 mixture, Griffith's, 178.
- M**yrrh with zinc, 71.
 N.
Narcotics, 141.
 antidotes of, 244.
Neutral mixture, 62. 63.
 cerate, Kirkland's, 221.
Nitric acid with Epsom salts, 37.
 acid diluted, 198.
 lac ammoniac, 80.
 with camphor, 203.
Nitrate of silver, 123.
 of silver, pills of, 177.
 of silver, collyrium of, 208.
 of potash with tartar emetic,
 59.
 of potash with guaiacum, &c.,
 60. 65.
Nitre with barley water, 69.
 antidotes of, 244.
 with calomel and ipecacuanha,
 71.
Nitro-muriatic acid, 198.
Nitro-muriate of gold, 177.
Nitrous powders, 59. 62.
 acid with laudanum, 167.
Nut galls, infusion of, 215.
Nux vomica powders, 145.
 resin of, 145.
 tincture of, 146.
- O**.
- O**ak bark gargle, 212.
Oil of amber with tolu, 76.
 of juniper, 50.
 of turpentine, 58. 137. 150.
 of wormseed, 99.
 camphorated, 115.
 liniment, 116.
Ointment of tartar emetic, 105.
 of arsenic, 113.
 of red precipitate, 126.
 of white precipitate, 126.
 of iodine and calomel, 108.
 of iodide of zinc, 109.
 of hydriodate of potash, 109.
 of iodine and potassium,
 109. 110.
 of ioduretted iodide of po-
 tassium, 110.
 of iodide of arsenic, 111.
 of cyanide and mercury,
 110, 111.

- Ointment of iodide of sulphur, 111.
 of bromium, 111.
 of creosote, 112.
 of belladonna, 112.
 of sulphur, 112.
 Kentish, 111.
 of gall nuts, 220.
 of oxide of zinc, 220.
 of rhubarb and opium, 220.
 of tar and opium, 221.
 comp. and sulph. 221.
 of protoiodide of mercury, 109.
 of iodide of zinc, 109.
 of belladonna, 152.
 of alum and calomel, 220.
- Oleaginous mixture, 34.
- Olive oil with ammonia, 99.
- Opium with nitre, &c., 60.
 with guaiacum, nitre, &c., 60.
 with ipecacuanha, &c., 61.
 with calomel and ipecacuanha, 61.
 with camphor, &c., 204.
 liniment, 114.
 with soap in pills, 141.
 with hyoscyamus, 142.
 with digitalis, 46. 144.
 enema, 153.
 with lime water, 154.
 suppository, 154.
 plaster, 154.
 with acetate of lead, 201, 202.
 antidotes of, 244.
 with quinia and calomel, 196.
- Opiate confection, 144. 160.
 mixture, 146.
 collyrium, 147.
 enema, 153.
- Oxide of bismuth, 175.
 of zinc, 176. 218.
 of arsenic, 124.
 of zinc, ointment of, 220.
- Oxalic acid, antidotes of, 245.
- P.
- Paregoric with cicuta, &c. 75.
 with squills, 74.
 elixir, 151.
- Parsley infusion, 49.
- Panado, 231.
- Pea issue, 129.
- Peruvian bark. See Cinchona.
 balsam for the ear, 210.
- Pellitory, 166.
- Pectoral mixture, 82.
- Phosphoric acid, 126.
- Phosphorous emulsion, 137.
- Phosphate of soda, 28.
- Pipsisseway, 55.
- Piperina with gentian, 175.
- Pink root with calomel, 95.
 with savin, 96.
 infusion, 98.
- Plummer's pills, 64.
- Pleurisy root, 68.
- Plaster, warm, 119.
 of mercurial, 104.
 of opium, 154.
 of mercurial ointment, &c., 104.
 of tartar emetic, 105.
- Poppies, collyrium of, 207.
- Pomegranate bark, 100.
 gargle, 214.
- Potash, sub-carb. of, with lime water, 58.
 caustic, 114.
- Potassium, cyanide of, 83. 113.
 iodide of, 190.
- Pommade ammoniacale, 107.
- Poultices. See Cataplasm.
- Poisons, 238.
- Protoiodide of mercury with morphia, 129.
- Protoiodide of mercury, 109. 163.
- Prunes, decoction of, 38.
- Prussic acid solution, 81, 82.
 mixture, 82.
- Prussiate of iron and guaiacum, 173.
- Pyroligneous acid, 209.
 mixture of, 182.
- Q.
- Quassia, infusion of, &c. 184.
 pills of extract of, 176.
 with ammoniuret of copper, 165.
 with serpentaria, 172.
- Quinia pills, 173.
 with carbonate of ammonia, 174.
 in sirup, 179.
 in mixture, 180.

- Quinia with calomel, &c. 196.
 with blue mass, &c. 197.
 enema, 187.
 gargle, 213.
- R.
- Red precipitate ointment, 168.
 Rhatany root, 202. 217.
 Rhubarb with calomel, 25, 26.
 with soap, 29, 30.
 with aloes, 31.
 with sulphate of iron, 30.
 with magnesia, 26.
 with ipecacuanha, 128.
 with columbo, 170.
 with opium, (ointment,) 220.
 with chalk, 222.
 with carbonate of soda, 223.
- Rennet whey, 236.
- Rice water, 229.
 gruel, 231.
- Rob antisiphilitique of Laffecteur, 66.
- Rubefacients, 104.
- S.
- Sage tea, 230.
- Saline mixture, 62.
- Sarsaparilla decoction, 68.
 with senna, &c. 66.
 beer, 236.
- Sago, 232.
- Sal aeratus with Seltzer water, 57.
- Salep powders, 232.
- Salicine, 173.
- Savin with ginger, &c. 89.
 with cantharides, 89.
 with hellebore, 92.
 with pink root, 93.
 with acetate of copper, 128.
- Sassafras infusion, 126.
- Scuddamore's gout mixture, 40.
- Seltzer water, 55.
- Serpentaria with sulphuret of mercury, 63.
 infusion of, 185.
- Secale cornutum, 89. 91.
- Setons, 128, 129.
- Senna with figs, 34.
 with manna and salts, 37.
 infusion of, 38.
 infusion of, with rhubarb, 38.

- Senna with pink root, 95.
- Serpentaria, 185.
- Seneka with squills, 23.
 infusion, 74.
 in decoction, 84. 90.
- Seidlitz powders, 28.
- Sialagogues, 161.
- Sirup of galls and brandy, 189.
- Snake root, Virginia. See Serpentaria.
- Soap pills, 57.
 liniment, 113.
- Soda, carbonate of, with gentian, 199.
 chloride of, (lotion,) 191.
 solutio vitriolica, 21.
 phosphate of, 28.
 sub-carb. of, with copaiva, 57.
- Sponge, burnt, 193.
- Spurge, 36.
- Spermaceti mixture, 80.
- Spirits of turpentine, 58.
 with castor oil, 36.
 enema of, 43.
 mixture of, 50.
 124.
 with hartshorn, 100.
 with ether, 100.
 with cantharides, 105.
 with laudanum, &c. 137. 150.
 linctus of, 137.
- Spice plaster, 117.
- Spurred rye, 89. 91.
- Starch, mucilage of, 235.
- Strychnia pills, 145.
 tincture of, 145.
 draught of, 146.
 acetate of, 193.
 collyrium, 208.
- Stramonium, extract of, 143. 153.
- Stimulants, 132.
- Squills with potash, 45.
 with morphia, 83.
 with calomel, 47.
 with calomel and digitalis, 47.
 with paregoric, &c. 74.
 with colchicum and tobacco, 49.
 with carbonate of potash, &c. 51.

- Squills with cicuta, &c. 72.
 with calomel and ammoniac, 72.
 with calomel, opium, &c. 73.
 with seneka, 22.
- Steel filings, 176.
- Sub carbonate of potash. See Carbonate of Potash.
- Sugar of lead. See Acetate of Lead.
- Sulphate of copper, 19. 175. 201. 217.
 of copper, pills of, 175.
 of copper with bole, 211.
 of copper, collyrium of, 207.
 of copper, injection of, 211.
 of zinc, 19. 21.
 of zinc with alum, 20.
 of zinc with myrrh, 71.
 of zinc in pills, 72.
 of zinc, (injection,) 210.
 of zinc, (gargle,) 214.
 of zinc with bole, (injection,) 211.
 of potash with rhubarb, 27.
 of potash with opium, &c., 60.
 of magnesia. See Epsom Salts.
 of alumine with kino, 200.
 of alumine with opium, 201.
 of morphia, 142.
 of iron with senna, jalap, &c., 90.
 of iron with aloes, &c., 90.
 of iron with extract of bark, &c., 172.
 of iron with sulphuric acid, 184.
 of quinia. See Quinia.
- Sulphur and magnesia, 27.
 confection of, 32.
 electuary, 42.
 ointment, (aromatic,) 221.
- Sulphuric acid mixture, 178.
- Suet ptisan, 235.
- Supertartrate of potash. See Cream of Tartar.
- Sulphuret of antimony, 61.
 of mercury, 63.
 of potash, lotion of, 219.
- Sulphurous water, 120.
- Sulphureo-gelatinous bath, 120.
- Sublimate bath, 121.
- Suppository of opium, 144.
- Sweet spirits of nitre, &c., 64.
- Swaim's panacea, 66.
- T.
- Tapioca jelly, 232.
- Tartar emetic solution, 20.
 and quinine, 20.
 enema, 43.
 with nitre and calomel, 59.
- Tartar emetic with camphor and opium, 63.
 plaster, 105.
 pills, 72.
 ointment, 105.
- Tartar whey, 236.
 salt of. See Carbonate of Potash.
- Tar liniment, 115.
 ointment, 220, 221.
 pills, 72.
 water, 79.
 fumigation, 85.
- Tannin pills, 203.
- Tea injection, 212.
- Tin electuary, 97.
 antidotes of, 246.
- Tincture of tolu with antimonial wine, 64. 78.
 of iodine, 93.
 of blood-root, 77.
 of guaiacum, 92.
 of digitalis, 77. 141.
 of bark-with citrate of potash 166.
 of bark, 170.
 of muriate of iron, 170.
 of catechu, (mixture,) 189.
- Tolu with digitalis, 79.
 with ammoniac, 84.
 with asafoetida, 77.
 with amber oil, 76.
 inhalaion of, 84.
 with morphia, 84.
 inhalaion, 85.
 with belladonna, 80.
- Tobacco fomentation, 122.
 poultice, 23.
 enema, 44.
 with squills and colchicum, 49.
- Tonics, 170.
- Turpentine pills, 48. 98. 132.
 and cantharides, 111. 1.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Turpentine mixture, 34, 35, 137.
oil of. See Spirits of Turpentine.</p> <p>U.</p> <p>Uva ursi with soda, 46.
with cinchona, &c., 55.
infusion, 52.</p> <p>V.</p> <p>Valerian with cinchona, 184.
with carb. of iron, 157.
bolus, 157.
with musk and camphor, 158.
with Hoffman's anodyne, 158, 159.</p> <p>Veratrina, tincture pills, and ointment of, 40, 41.</p> <p>Vegetable soup, 233.</p> <p>Vermifuges, 95.</p> <p>Vermifuge bolus, 97.</p> <p>Venice turpentine pills, 96.</p> <p>Vitriol, blue. See Sulphate of Copper.</p> <p>Verdigris, powder of, 127.</p> <p>Vinegar collyrium, 206.
whey, 236.
draught, 184.</p> <p>Volatile tinct. of guaiac, 92.</p> <p>W.</p> <p>Warm plaster, 119.</p> | <p>Water gruel, 231.</p> <p>Warner's cordial, 39.</p> <p>White precipitate ointment, 115.</p> <p>Whey, alum, 216.
wine, 139.
rennet, 236.
tartar, 236.
vinegar, 236.</p> <p>Wine of ipecacuanha with antimony, 19.
of colchicum, 39. 52.
whey, 139.
mixture, 140.
of opium, 151.</p> <p>Wistar's cough lozenges, 73.</p> <p>Wild cherry bark, 185.</p> <p>Wormseed oil, 99.</p> <p>Worm tea, 98.</p> <p>Y.</p> <p>Yeast poultice, 118.</p> <p>Yellow wash, 126.</p> <p>Z.</p> <p>Zinc, pills of oxide of, 176. 218.
sulphate of, 210.
antidotes of, 246.
acetate of, (collyrium,) 206.
iodide of, 109.
ointment of, 220.</p> |
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THE MEDICAL NEWS AND LIBRARY.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 35 FOR NOVEMBER 1845.

Dr. THELN announces in the *Journal de Chirurgie*, that he has cured by pressure only, with a binder and compresses, an umbilical hernia, the base of which measured 24 centimetres in circumference, the tumour measuring 29 centimetres across.

Dr. ROTHE describes a singular malformation—a finger growing from the buttock near the anus.

Dr. BERGER extols the Nitrate of Silver in the second stage of croup. He gives it in doses of from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain, three or four times a day.

Applications are invited for the chair of Obstetrics in Transylvania University. They should be made prior to the 30th of January next. The successful candidate will be required to reside permanently in Lexington.

Dr. LEVRAT PERROTIN has published four cases, in which he conceives he has successfully treated whooping-cough, complicated with convulsions and cerebral congestion, with the following mixture:—R. Aq. distillat. 3ij; Aq. flor. aurant. 3ij; syr. papaver. 3j; Syr. belladon. 3ij; Liq. ammoniæ gtt. vj. A tablespoonful to be given every hour.

[The Belladonna had more to do with the cure, probably, than the Ammonia.]

The city of Paris has now 14 hospitals and 11 asylums. Not less than 100,000 patients and poor inhabitants of Paris enter every year these establishments, of whom 8,000 or 9,000 die there annually. The medical department consists of 88 physicians, 38 surgeons, and not less than 2,700 nurses.

The number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences for October, contains fourteen Original articles, two Reviews, fourteen Bibliographical notices, eighty-seven articles of foreign and fifteen of domestic Summary.

Thomas Wakley, M. P., Editor of

the London Lancet, has had an attack of apoplexy during a visit to the North of Scotland.

M. BOUDIN, physician to the Military Hospital at Versailles, reports to the French Academy of Medicine the result of his practice in intermittent affections. He has exhibited arsenical preparations to 2,947 patients in the space of five years, with the most beneficial results. The preparation he employs is a solution of one grain of arsenious acid in a pound of distilled water; three ounces constituting the common dose.

M. SANDRAS recommends the following treatment of colica pictonum: First bathe the patient and exhibit a brisk purgative, then administer the sulphuret of iron, which should be continued several days after all symptoms of the disease have disappeared.

The following tincture is extolled by Dr. Landerer for its efficacy in restoring the hair. Take of the leaves of the cherry laurel, 60 grammes; cloves, 8 grammes; tincture of lavender, 180 grammes. Digest for six days, filter, and add 15 grammes of sulphuric acid. The bottle should be kept hermetically sealed. The bald parts are to be rubbed daily. The effect is perceptible in six or seven applications.

Dr. HURD of Middleport, N. Y., relates a very remarkable case in which the spinal marrow was divided with a chisel, and the patient nevertheless recovered.

Dr. SHERRED, of N. J., has cured a case of ascites, by injecting a stimulating fluid into the peritoneal cavity.

Dr. MANLOVE has successfully treated a case of intussusception by gastrotomy.

Dr. SNEED records a case of empyema successfully treated, in which he injected an astringent fluid into the pleural cavity. The details of the above cases will be found in the American Journal of Med. Sci. for Oct. 1845.

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
SESSION 1845-46.**

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Theory and Practice of Medicine,	- - - - -	by NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M.D.
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W. E. HORNER, *Dean of the Medical Faculty,*

263 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

PHILA., Oct. 1, 1845.

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CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.

Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery are given regularly through the Course at the Dispensary of the College, by the Professors of the Institution.

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LIST OF
THE ILLUSTRATIONS

EMBRACING

SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX FIGURES
IN SMITH AND HORNER'S ATLAS.

A HIGHLY-FINISHED VIEW OF THE BONES OF THE HEAD, facing the title-page
VIEW OF CUVIER'S ANATOMICAL THEATRE, vignette

PART I.—BONES AND LIGAMENTS.

- Fig.
1 Front view of adult skeleton.
2 Back view of adult skeleton.
3 Fetal skeleton.
4 Cellular structure of femur.
5 Cellular and compound structure of tibia.
6 Fibres of compact matter of bone.
7 Concentric lamellæ of bone.
8 Compact matter under the microscope.
9 Haversian canals and lacunæ of bone.
10 Vessels of compact matter.
11 Minute structure of bones.
12 Ossification in cartilage.
13 Ossification in the scapula.
14 Puncta ossificationis in femur.
15 Side view of the spinal column.
16 Epiphyses and diaphysis of bone.
17 External periosteum.
18 Punctum ossificationis in the head.
19 A cervical vertebra.
20 The atlas. 21 The dentata.
22 Side view of the cervical vertebræ.
23 Side view of the dorsal vertebræ.
24 A dorsal vertebra.
25 Side view of the lumbar vertebræ.
26 Side view of one of the lumbar vertebræ.
27 Perpendicular view of the lumbar vertebræ.
28 Anterior view of sacrum.
29 Posterior view of sacrum.
30 The bones of the coccyx.
31 Outside view of the innominatum.
32 Inside view of the innominatum.
33 Anterior view of the male pelvis.
34 Anterior view of the female pelvis.
35 Front of the thorax. 36 The first rib.
37 General characters of a rib.
38 Front view of the sternum.
39 Head of a Peruvian Indian.
40 Head of a Choctaw Indian.
41 Front view of the os frontis.
42 Under surface of the os frontis.
43 Internal surface of the os frontis.
44 External surface of the parietal bone.
45 Internal surface of the parietal bone.
46 External surface of the os occipitis.
47 Internal surface of the os occipitis.
48 External surface of the temporal bone.
49 Internal surface of the temporal bone.
50 Internal surface of the sphenoid bone.
51 Anterior surface of the sphenoid bone.
52 Posterior surface of the ethmoid bone.
53 Front view of the bones of the face.
54 Outside of the upper maxilla.
55 Inside of the upper maxilla.
56 Posterior surface of the palate bone.
57 The nasal bones.
58 The os unguis. 59 Inferior spongy bone.
60 Right malar bone. 61 The vomer.
62 Inferior maxillary bone.
63 Sutures of the vault of the cranium.

Fig.
64 Sutures of the posterior of the cranium.
65 Diploe of the cranium.
66 Inside of the base of the cranium.
67 Outside of the base of the cranium.
68 The facial angle. 69 The fontanels.
70 The os hyoides.
71 Posterior of the scapula.
72 Axillary margin of the scapula.
73 The clavicle. 74 The humerus.
75 The ulna. 76 The radius.
77 The bones of the carpus.
78 The bones of the hand.
79 Articulation of the carpal bones.
80 Anterior view of the femur.
81 Posterior view of the femur.
82 The tibia. 83 The fibula.
84 Anterior view of the patella.
85 Posterior view of the patella.
86 The os calcis. 87 The astragalus.
88 The navicular. 89 The cuboid bone.
90 The three cuneiform bones.
91 Top of the foot.
92 The sole of the foot. 93 Cells in cartilage.
94 Articular cartilage under the microscope.
95 Costal cartilage under the microscope.
96 Magnified section of cartilage.
97 Magnified view of fibro-cartilage.
98 White fibrous tissue.
99 Yellow fibrous tissue.
100 Ligaments of the jaw.
101 Internal view of the same.
102 Vertical section of the same.
103 Anterior vertebral ligaments.
104 Posterior vertebral ligaments.
105 Yellow ligaments.
106 Costo-vertebral ligaments.
107 Occipito-altoidien ligaments.
108 Posterior view of the same.
109 Upper part of the same.
110 Moderator ligaments.
111 Anterior pelvic ligaments.
112 Posterior pelvic ligaments.
113 Sterno-clavicular ligaments.
114 Scapulo-humeral articulation.
115 External view of elbow joint.
116 Internal view of elbow joint.
117 Ligaments of the wrist.
118 Diagram of the carpal synovial membrane
119 Ligaments of the hip joint.
120 Anterior view of the knee joint.
121 Posterior view of the knee joint.
122 Section of the right knee joint.
123 Section of the left knee joint.
124 Internal side of the ankle joint.
125 External side of the ankle joint.
126 Posterior view of the ankle joint.
127 Ligaments of the sole of the foot.
128 Vertical section of the foot.

PART II.—DERMOID AND MUSCULAR SYSTEMS.

- 129 Muscles on the front of the body, *full length*.
130 Muscles on the back of the body, *full length*.
131 The cellular tissue. 132 Fat vesicles.
133 Blood-vessels of fat.
134 Cell membrane of fat vesicles.
135 Magnified view of the epidermis.

Illustrations to Smith and Horner's Atlas, continued.

Fig.

- 156 Cellular tissue of the skin.
- 157 Rete mucosum, &c., of foot.
- 158 Epidermis and rete mucosum.
- 159 Cutis vera, magnified.
- 140 Cutaneous papillæ.
- 141 Internal face of cutis vera.
- 142 Integuments of foot under the microscope.
- 143 Cutaneous glands. 144 Sudoriferous organs.
- 145 Sebaceous glands and hairs.
- 146 Perspiratory gland magnified.
- 147 A hair under the microscope.
- 148 A hair from the face under the microscope.
- 149 Follicle of a hair. 150 Arteries of a hair.
- 151 Skin of the beard magnified.
- 152 External surface of the thumb nail.
- 153 Internal surface of the thumb nail.
- 154 Section of nail of fore finger.
- 155 Same highly magnified.
- 156 Development of muscular fibre.
- 157 Another view of the same.
- 158 Arrangement of fibres of muscle.
- 159 Discs of muscular fibre.
- 160 Muscular fibre broken transversely.
- 161 Striped elementary fibres magnified.
- 162 Striæ of fibres from the heart of an ox.
- 163 Transverse section of biceps muscle.
- 164 Fibres of the pectoralis major.
- 165 Attachment of tendon to muscle.
- 166 Nerve terminating in muscle.
- 167 Superficial muscles of face and neck.
- 168 Deep-seated muscles of face and neck.
- 169 Lateral view of the same.
- 170 Lateral view of superficial muscles of face.
- 171 Lateral view of deep-seated muscles of face.
- 172 Tensor tarsi or muscle of Horner.
- 173 Pterygoid muscles. 174 Muscles of neck.
- 175 Muscles of tongue.
- 176 Fascia profunda colli.
- 177 Superficial muscles of thorax.
- 178 Deep-seated muscles of thorax.
- 179 Front view of abdominal muscles.

Fig.

- 180 Side view of abdominal muscles.
- 181 External parts concerned in hernia.
- 182 Internal parts concerned in hernia.
- 183 Deep-seated muscles of trunk.
- 184 Inguinal and femoral rings.
- 185 Deep-seated muscles of neck.
- 186 Superficial muscles of back.
- 187 Posterior parietes of chest and abdomen.
- 188 Under side of diaphragm.
- 189 Second layer of muscles of back.
- 190 Muscles of vertebral gutter.
- 191 Fourth layer of muscles of back.
- 192 Muscles behind cervical vertebræ.
- 193 Deltoid muscle.
- 194 Anterior view of muscles of shoulder.
- 195 Posterior view of muscles of shoulder.
- 196 Another view of the same.
- 197 Fascia brachialis.
- 198 Fascia of the fore-arm.
- 199 Muscles on the back of the hand.
- 200 Muscles on the front of the arm.
- 201 Muscles on the back of the arm.
- 202 Pronators of the fore-arm.
- 203 Flexor muscles of fore-arm.
- 204 Muscles in palm of hand.
- 205 Deep flexors of the fingers.
- 206 Superficial extensors.
- 207 Deep-seated extensors.
- 208 Rotator muscles of the thigh.
- 209 Muscles on the back of the hip.
- 210 Deep muscles on the front of thigh.
- 211 Superficial muscles on the front of thigh.
- 212 Muscles on the back of the thigh.
- 213 Muscles on front of leg.
- 214 Muscles on back of leg.
- 215 Deep-seated muscles on back of leg.
- 216 Muscles on the sole of the foot.
- 217 Another view of the same.
- 218 Deep muscles on front of arm.
- 219 Deep muscles on back of arm.

PART III.—ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND GENERATION.

- 220 Digestive organs in their whole length.
- 221 Cavity of the mouth.
- 222 Labial and buccal glands.
- 223 Teeth in the upper and lower jaws.
- 224 Upper jaw, with sockets for teeth.
- 225 Lower jaw, with sockets for teeth.
- 226 Under side of the teeth in the upper jaw.
- 227 Upper side of the teeth in the lower jaw.
- 228 to 235. Eight teeth, from the upper jaw.
- 236 to 243. Eight teeth from the lower jaw.
- 244 to 251. Side view of eight upper jaw teeth.
- 252 to 259. Side view of eight lower jaw teeth.
- 260 to 265. Sections of eight teeth.
- 266 to 267. Enamel and structure of two of the teeth.
- 268 Bicuspid tooth under the microscope.
- 269 Position of enamel fibres.
- 270 Hexagonal enamel fibres.
- 271 Enamel fibres very highly magnified.
- 272 A very highly magnified view of fig. 268.
- 273 Internal portion of the dental tubes.
- 274 External portion of the dental tubes.
- 275 Section of the crown of a tooth.
- 276 Tubes at the root of a bicuspid.
- 277 Upper surface of the tongue.
- 278 Under surface of the tongue.
- 279 Periglottis turned off the tongue.
- 280 Muscles of the tongue.
- 281 Another view of the same.
- 282 Section of the tongue.
- 283 Styloid muscles, &c.
- 284 Section of a gustatory papilla.
- 285 View of another papilla.
- 286 Root of the mouth and soft palate.
- 287 Front view of the pharynx and muscles.

- 288 Back view of the pharynx and muscles.
- 289 Under side of the soft palate.
- 290 A lobule of the parotid gland.
- 291 Salivary glands.
- 292 Internal surface of the pharynx.
- 293 External surface of the pharynx.
- 294 Vertical section of the pharynx.
- 295 Muscular coat of the œsophagus.
- 296 Longitudinal section of the œsophagus.
- 297 Parietes of the abdomen.
- 298 Reflexions of the peritoneum.
- 299 Viscera of the chest and abdomen.
- 300 Another view of the same.
- 301 The intestines in situ.
- 302 Stomach and œsophagus.
- 303 Front view of the stomach.
- 304 Interior of the stomach.
- 305 The stomach and duodenum.
- 306 Interior of the duodenum.
- 307 Gastric glands.
- 308 Mucous coat of the stomach.
- 309 An intestinal villus. 310 Its vessels.
- 311 Glands of the stomach magnified.
- 312 Villus and lacteal.
- 313 Muscular coat of the ileum.
- 314 Jejunum distended and dried.
- 315 Follicles of Lieberkühn
- 316 Glands of Brunner. 317 Intestinal glands.
- 318 Valvulae conniventes. 319 Ileo-colic valve.
- 320 Villi and intestinal follicles.
- 321 Veins of the ileum.
- 322 Villi filled with chyle. 323 Peyer's glands
- 324 Villi of the jejunum under the microscope.
- 325 The cæcum. 326 The mesocolon and colon,
- 327 Muscular coat of the colon.

Illustrations to Smith and Horner's Atlas continued.

Fig.

- 328 Muscular fibres of the rectum.
 329 Curvatures of the large intestine.
 330 Mucous follicles of the rectum.
 331 Rectal pouches.
 332 Follicles of the colon, highly magnified.
 333 Folds and follicles of the stomach.
 334 Follicles, &c. of the jejunum.
 335 Villi and follicles of the ileum.
 336 Muciparous glands of the stomach.
 337 Ileum inverted, &c.
 338 Glands of Peyer magnified.
 339 Peritoneum of the liver injected.
 340 Liver in situ.
 341 Under surface of the liver. 342 Hepatic vein.
 343 Parenchyma of the liver.
 344 Hepatic blood-vessels. 345 Biliary ducts.
 346 Angular lobules of the liver.
 347 Rounded hepatic lobules.
 348 Coats of the gall bladder.
 349 Gall bladder injected.
 350 Vena portarum.
 351 External face of the spleen.
 352 Internal face of the spleen.
 353 Splenic vein.
 354 Pancreas &c., injected. 355 Urinary organs.
 356 Right kidney and capsule.
 357 Left kidney and capsule.
 358 Kidney under the microscope.
 359 The ureter. 360 Section of right kidney.
 361 Section of the left kidney.
 362 Pyramids of Malpighi.
 363 Lobes of the kidney.
 364 Renal arteries, &c., injected.
 365 Section of the kidney highly magnified.
 366 Copora Malpighiana. 367 Same magnified.
 368 Tubuli uriniferi. 369 Corpora Wolfiana.
 370 The bladder and urethra, full length.
 371 Muscular coat of the bladder.
 372 Another view of the same.

Fig.

- 373 Sphincter apparatus of the bladder.
 374 Prostate and vesiculae seminales.
 375 Side view of the pelvic viscera.
 376 The glans penis injected.
 377 The penis distended and dried.
 378 Section of the same.
 379 Vertical section of the male pelvis, &c.
 380 Septum pectiniforme.
 381 Arteries of the penis.
 382 Vertical section of the urethra.
 383 Vesiculae seminales injected.
 384 Muscles of the male perineum.
 385 Interior of the pelvis, seen from above.
 386 Testis in the fetus.
 387 Diagram of the descent of the testis.
 388 Tunica vaginalis testis.
 389 Transverse section of the testis.
 390 Relative position of the prostate.
 391 Vas deferens.
 392 Vertical section of the bladder.
 393 The testicle injected with mercury.
 394 Another view.
 395 Minute structure of the testis.
 396 Female generative organs.
 397 Another view of the same.
 398 External organs in the fetus.
 399 Muscles of the female perineum.
 400 Side view of the female pelvis, &c.
 401 Relative position of the female organs.
 402 Section of the uterus, &c.
 403 Fallopian tubes, ovaries, &c.
 404 Front view of the mammary gland.
 405 The same after removal of the skin.
 406 Side view of the breast.
 407 Origin of lactiferous ducts.
 408 Lactiferous tubes during lactation.
 409 Minute termination of a tube.
 410 Ducts injected ; after Sir Astley Cooper.

PART IV.—ORGANS OF RESPIRATION AND CIRCULATION.

- 411 Front view of the thyroid cartilage.
 412 Side view of the thyroid cartilage.
 413 Posterior of the arytenoid cartilage.
 414 Anterior of the arytenoid cartilage.
 415 Epiglottis cartilage. 416 Cricoid cartilage.
 417 Ligaments of the larynx.
 418 Side view of the same.
 419 The thyroid gland.
 420 Internal surface of the larynx.
 421 Crico-thyroid muscles.
 422 Crico-arytenoid muscles.
 423 Articulations of the larynx.
 424 Vertical section of the larynx.
 425 The vocal ligaments. 426 Thymus gland.
 427 Front view of the lungs.
 428 Back view of the lungs.
 429 The trachea and bronchia.
 430 Lungs, heart, &c.
 431 First appearance of the blood-vessels.
 432 Capillary vessels magnified.
 433 Another view of the same.
 434 Blood globules.
 435 Another view of the same.
 436 The mediastina.
 437 Parenchyma of the lung.
 438 The heart and pericardium.
 439 Anterior view of the heart.
 440 Posterior view of the heart.
 441 Anterior view of its muscular structure.
 442 Posterior view of the same.
 443 Interior of the right ventricle.
 444 Interior of the left ventricle.
 445 Mitral valve, the size of life.
 446 The auriculo-ventricular valves.
 447 Section of the ventricles.
 448 The arteries from the arch of the aorta.
 449 The arteries of the neck, the size of life.

- 450 The external carotid artery.
 451 A front view of arteries of head and neck.
 452 The internal maxillary artery.
 453 Vertebral and carotid arteries with the aorta.
 454 Axillary and brachial arteries.
 455 The brachial artery.
 456 Its division at the elbow.
 457 One of the anomalies of the brachial artery.
 458 Radial and ulnar arteries.
 459 Another view of the same.
 460 The arcus sublimis and profundus.
 461 The aorta in its entire length.
 462 Arteries of the stomach and liver.
 463 Superior mesenteric artery.
 464 Inferior mesenteric artery.
 465 Abdominal aorta.
 466 Primitive iliac and femoral arteries.
 467 Perineal arteries of the male.
 468 Position of the arteries in the inguinal canal.
 469 Internal iliac artery. 470 Femoral artery.
 471 Gluteal and ischiatic arteries.
 472 Branches of the ischiatic artery.
 473 Popliteal artery.
 474 Anterior tibial artery.
 475 Posterior tibial artery.
 476 Superficial arteries on the top of the foot.
 477 Deep-seated arteries on the top of the foot.
 478 Posterior tibial artery at the ankle.
 479 The plantar arteries.
 480 Arteries and veins of the face and neck.
 481 Great vessels from the heart.
 482 External jugular vein.
 483 Lateral view of the vertebral sinuses.
 484 Posterior view of the vertebral sinuses.
 485 Anterior view of the vertebral sinuses.
 486 Superficial veins of the arm.
 487 The same at the elbow.

Illustrations to Smith and Horner's Atlas continued.

F.g.

- 488 The veins of the hand.
- 489 The great veins of the trunk.
- 490 Positions of the arteries and veins of the trunk.
- 491 The vena cava. 492 The vena portarum.
- 493 Deep veins of the back of the leg.
- 494 Positions of the veins to the arteries in the arm. 495 Superficial veins of the thigh.
- 496 Saphena vein.
- 497 Superficial veins of the leg.
- 498 Lymphatics of the upper extremity.

Fig.

- 499 The lymphatics and glands of the axilla.
- 500 The femoral and aortic lymphatics.
- 501 The lymphatics of the small intestines.
- 502 The thoracic duct.
- 503 The lymphatics of the groin.
- 504 Superficial lymphatics of the thigh.
- 505 Lymphatics of the jejunum.
- 506 Deep lymphatics of the thigh.
- 507 Superficial lymphatics of the leg.
- 508 Deep lymphatics of the leg.

PART V.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSES.

- 509 Dura mater cerebri and spinalis.
- 510 Anterior view of brain and spinal marrow.
- 511 Anterior view of the spinal marrow, &c.
- 512 Lateral view of the spinal marrow, &c. &
- 513 Posterior view of the spinal marrow, &c.
- 514 Decussation of Mitischelli.
- 515 Origins of the spinal nerves.
- 516 Anterior view of spinal marrow and nerves.
- 517 Posterior view of spinal marrow and nerves.
- 518 Anterior spinal commissure.
- 519 Posterior spinal commissure.
- 520 Transverse section of the spinal marrow.
- 521 Dura mater and sinuses.
- 522 Sinuses laid open.
- 523 Sinuses at the base of the cranium.
- 524 Pons Varolii, cerebellum, &c.
- 525 Superior face of the cerebellum.
- 526 Inferior face of the cerebellum.
- 527 Another view of the cerebellum.
- 528 View of the arbor vitae, &c.
- 529 Posterior view of the medulla oblongata.
- 530 A vertical section of the cerebellum.
- 531 Another section of the cerebellum.
- 532 Convolutions of the cerebrum.
- 533 The cerebrum entire.
- 534 A section of its base.
- 535 The corpus callosum entire.
- 536 Diverging fibres of the cerebrum, &c.
- 537 Vertical section of the head.
- 538 Section of the corpus callosum.
- 539 Longitudinal section of the brain.
- 540 View of a dissection by Gall.
- 541 The commissures of the brain.
- 542 Lateral ventricles.
- 543 Corpora striata-fornix, &c.
- 544 Fifth ventricle and lyra.
- 545 Another view of the lateral ventricles.
- 546 Another view of the ventricles.
- 547 Origins of the 4th and 5th pairs of nerves.
- 548 The circle of Willis.
- 549 A side view of the nose.
- 550 The nasal cartilages.
- 551 Bones and cartilages of the nose.
- 552 Oval cartilages, &c.
- 553 Schneiderian membrane.
- 554 External parietes of the left nostril.
- 555 Arteries of the nose.
- 556 Pituitary membrane injected.
- 557 Posterior eyes. 558 Front view of the eye.
- 559 Side view of the eye.
- 560 Posterior view of the eyelids, &c.
- 561 Glandulae palpebrarum.
- 562 Lachrymal canals.
- 563 Muscles of the eyeball.
- 564 Side view of the eyeball.
- 565 Longitudinal section of the eyeball.
- 566 Horizontal section of the eyeball.
- 567 Anterior view of a transverse section.
- 568 Posterior view of a transverse section.
- 569 Choroid coat injected.
- 570 Veins of the choroid coat.
- 571 The iris. 572 The retina and lens.

- 573 External view of the same.
- 574 Vessels in the conjunctiva.
- 575 Retina, injected and magnified.
- 576 Iris, highly magnified.
- 577 Vitreous humour and lens.
- 578 Crystalline adult lens.
- 579 Lens of the foetus, magnified.
- 580 Side view of the lens.
- 581 Membrana pupillaris.
- 582 Another view of the same.
- 583 Posterior view of the same.
- 584 A view of the left ear.
- 585 Its sebaceous follicles.
- 586 Cartilages of the ear.
- 587 The same with its muscles.
- 588 The cranial side of the ear.
- 589 Meatus auditorius externus, &c.
- 590 Labyrinth and bones of the ear.
- 591 Full view of the malleus. 592 The incus.
- 593 Another view of the malleus.
- 594 A front view of the stapes.
- 595 Magnified view of the stapes.
- 596 Magnified view of the incus.
- 597 Cellular structure of the malleus.
- 598 Magnified view of the labyrinth.
- 599 Natural size of the labyrinth.
- 600 Labyrinth laid open and magnified.
- 601 Labyrinth, natural size.
- 602 Labyrinth of a foetus.
- 603 Another view of the same.
- 604 Nerves of the labyrinth.
- 605 A view of the vestibule, &c.
- 606 Its soft parts, &c.
- 607 An ampulla and nerve.
- 608 Plan of the cochlea.
- 609 Lamina spiralis, &c.
- 610 The auditory nerve.
- 611 Nerve on the lamina spiralis.
- 612 Arrangement of the cochlea.
- 613 Veins of the cochlea, highly magnified.
- 614 Opening of the Eustachian tube in the throat.
- 615 Portio mollis of the seventh pair of nerves.
- 616 The olfactory nerves.
- 617 The optic and seven other pairs of nerves.
- 618 Third, fourth and sixth pairs of nerves.
- 619 Distribution of the fifth pair.
- 620 The facial nerve.
- 621 The hypo-glossal nerves.
- 622 A plan of the eighth pair of nerves.
- 623 The distribution of the eighth pair.
- 624 The great sympathetic nerve.
- 625 The brachial plexus.
- 626 Nerves of the front of the arm.
- 627 Nerves of the back of the arm.
- 628 Lumbar and ischiatic nerves.
- 629 Posterior branches to the hip, &c.
- 630 Anterior crural nerve.
- 631 Anterior tibial nerve.
- 632 Branches of the popliteal nerve.
- 633 Posterior tibial nerve on the leg.
- 634 Posterior tibial nerve on the foot.

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